FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol V No 199 *13 October 1978*

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PLO SPOKESMAN MEETS WALDHEIM ENVOY, COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST

JN122140Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, chairman of the National Relations Department at the PLO and the official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, met this evening with Prince Sadraddin Agha Khan, the personal representative of the UN Secretary General. They discussed the general situation in Lebanon. The meeting took place at the request of the UN Secretary General to learn the views of the PLO. Prince Sadraddin Agha Khan will meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut tomorrow.

Abu Mayzar said after the meeting that he discussed with Prince Sadraddin Agha Khan the PLO stand toward the incidents taking place in Lebanon. He said: We explained to him that the elements which are obstructing the march of peace in Lebanon are the elements, including the Phalangists and the Sham'unists, which do not abide by law or legitimacy. Foreign forces, particularly Israel, are manipulating these elements. Israel is working to obstruct the stability of Lebanon and disturb law and order.

Abu Mayzar also explained to the representative of the UN Secretary General that the aim of the aggressive provocations against the Arab Deterrent Forces and the Lebanese citizens is to cover up the Camp David plots and to harm the steadfastness of the Arab nationalist forces, particularly the PLO and Syria.

Abu Mayzar affirmed the PLO's concern for the unity of the Lebanese people and their territorial integrity and for Lebanon's independence, stability and security.

Abu Mayzar also announced that the PLO rejects all kinds of settlement and rejects any alternate homeland for Palestine.

In a statement published today by the Qatari newspaper AL-'URUBAH, Abu Mayzar said the PLO has not been officially notified on the matter of settling the Palestinians in Lebanon. If this question is presented to the PLO, the PLO would reject it because this issue for us is a principled issue.

Asked about the visit which PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat paid to Jordan and whether a Jordanian-Palestinian dialog is expected to take place soon, based on the talks which 'Arafat had with King Husayn, Abu Mayzar said: The meeting between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat took place under special circumstances, namely the convocation of the summit conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Asked about his opinion of the goals of the Iraqi plan, Abu Mayzar said: Iraq constitutes the strategic depth of the northern front. We are looking forward to the day when the Iraqi army will come to perform its role on the Syrian front.

Asked about the developments of the situation in Lebanon, Abu Mayzar said: The escalation of fighting by the Phalangists and the Sham'unists against the Arab Deterrent Forces derives from implementation of a design formulated outside Lebanon. Abu Mayzar explained that these forces are escalating the fighting not out of their love for Lebanon, for this escalation is against the interests of Lebanon and against the real interests of the Lebanese people.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER REPORTEDLY VISITED EGYPT SECRETLY

LD130851Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 11 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Baghdad--From Mustafa Abu Libdah by telephone--Political circles in Baghdad believe that [Saudi First Deputy Prime Minister] Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz secretly flew to Cairo last weekend during which he met with President Anwar as-Sadat and briefed him on what he heard from Saddam Husayn regarding the Iraqi initiative [to convene an Arab summit] and discussed with him the possibility of Egypt taking part in the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad early next month. Unofficial political circles believe that Saddam Husayn had probably discussed with Amir Fahd the question of President as-Sadat's participation in the conference on the grounds that should this happen and should Egypt be convinced in advance then the summit conference would be more effective in checking the deterioration in the national Arab stand.

Although it was not possible to obtain confirmation here that Amir Fahd's visit to Cairo did take place, the Egyptian Government's negative answer a few days ago to the Iraqi invitation to a summit meeting is in effect considered a refusal to respond to Saudi mediation, assuming that it has taken place, and an insistence to go ahead in implementing the Camp David agreements.

Commenting on the negative Egyptian response to the Iraqi invitation, a well-placed source said Egypt's refusal to attend this summit would, in any case, clarify the national attitude, further isolate the settlement plan and contribute to further clarifying views and, consequently, to drawing up a unified strategy.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

LD121420Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--'Abdallah al-Asnaj, YAR foreign minister, left Jidda today returning to San'a at the end of his 3-day visit to the kingdom. During his stay in the kingdom Al-Asnaj was received by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and discussed the current Arab situation.

Before his departure, 'Abdallah al-Asnaj said that the Arab nation is in need of serious work necessary to maintain Arab cooperation and to confront the designs against the just Arab causes. Referring to his country's policy, Al-Asnaj emphasized that it was a moderate policy and nonaggressive and fully conforms with the declared stands of the Arabian peninsula which serve the cause of the Arab homeland and adhere to the legitimate Arab rights.

VISITING NIGERIAN CHIEF OF STAFF ON OPEC DECISIONS

LD111034Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Nigeria says that she will abide by the decisions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, to increase or freeze oil prices. Addressing a news conference in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, the chief of staff, supreme headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua, said that though the country supported an increase in oil prices and the use of currencies other than the dollar, Nigeria would not act outside OPEC.

On the problem of Nigerian immigrants in Saudi Arabia, Brigadier Yar'Adua said that the governments of the two countries were negotiating on how to solve it. Meanwhile, negotiations are continuing on the development of closer economic, cultural and technical ties between the two nations.

YEMEN--PDRY

SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDE

LD121954Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The third working session of the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party ended at noon today. During the session, reports were presented by delegates following the political report presented by brother 'Abd al-Fattah Ismail, the Central Committee secretary-general.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the presidium of the congress, spoke at the session. He presented a report on the party's foreign policy. Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the presidium of the congress, presented a report on the party's economic policy. Brother Salih Hasan Muhammad, member of the presidium of the congress, presented a report on ideological and cultural concepts. 'Ali Shayi Hadi presented a report on the leading role of the party. And Salih Munassar as-Siyayli presented a report on the Yemeni national cause.

Brother Qasim az-Zawmahi read the congress salutations to the martyrs of the 26 September and 14 October Yemeni revolutions.

Brother Mansur as-Sarari presented a report on the development of the form of democratic authority. Brother Husayn Qumatah presented a report on national defense. Brother 'Abdallah Ghanim presented a report on the bodies of the supreme authority and their constitutional functions. And sister (Ilham Matjar) presented a report on the citizens' constitutional rights and duties.

At the end of the presentation of reports, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Ism'ail, the Central Committee secretary general, made a concluding speech in which he praised the brother delegates' discussion of the political report. He said these important and objective discussions represented the development of consciousness by members of the party and party organizations and demonstrated their general interest in the fateful issues facing our Yemeni people and the concern we all feel for the growing role played by the faithful leading party--the Yemeni Socialist Party--in our revolutionary march.

He referred to the brother delegates' affirmation, in their discussions, of their appreciation for the party's role and leadership, as represented by the Central Committee and its political bureau, in guiding the forward march of our people. He said this was an expression of the feeling of every party member about the correctness of our party course--a course derived from the great ideas of scientific socialism.

He added: When we appraise our party's struggle and the achievements that have been made, and frankly examine negative aspects and deviations, our confidence increases in our party's strength and its ability to eliminate the deviations that impede its march. He said: In the past our organization has been able to overcome the rightist and leftist opportunist deviations which were designed, among other things, to obstruct the march toward the building of this party and to force us to move backwards.

Today, the support of the masses of our people is increasing for our party, its correct course and its program designed to lead our people to the accomplishment of the tasks of the future. It will also steer them away from the opportunist adventures which might cause them to fall into the arms of hostile forces and thus enable them to make the Yemen of the future a Yemen of socialism, progress and peace.

At the conclusion of the brother secretary general's speech, the political report, presented by the brother secretary general to the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, was approved.

The session was adjourned for 20 minutes, after which the participants resumed the business of the third morning session. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the presidium of the congress, presented a report on the second 5-year plan. In it he concentrated on projects to be included in the plan so as to insure the building of a productive national economy. He pointed out that the main task facing the second 5-year plan is to continue all efforts to improve the material-spiritual life of the people, whether through a continued increase in overall production or through increased investments.

He also pointed out that the plan will mobilize available material and human resources to reinforce material and technical bases; correct the balance of the national economy, thus securing the life of the people; consolidate the positions of the state in the cooperative sectors; and allot to the mixed and private sectors a role that will benefit from the resources given them under the guidance of the public sector.

It was estimated in the report that the increase in the volume of production by the end of the plan in 1983 will be between 80 and 100 percent. The report also predicted an increase in per capita income from 61 dinars in 1978 to more than 100 dinars in 1983. The rate of increase of material production in the public sector is expected to reach 71.8 percent in 1983.

The report indicated that investment under the plan amounts to 390 million dinars, which is equivalent to double the actual achievement of the first 5-year plan. Local sources will contribute about 109 million dinars.

The report also dealt with the role of the various ministries. It explained that the volume of industrial production in 1983 is expected to be in the region of 103 million dinars, an increase of 120 percent, and that the increase in agricultural production will reach 6.6 million dinars.

In the field of fisheries, the increase will reach 8.4 million dinars and the increase in the production of electric power will reach 174 billion kilowatt hours. [as heard]

The report referred to investment and projects during the new plan in geological exploration, the oil-refining industry and the development of the water network. The report also noted achievements in the fields of fisheries, agriculture, transport, communications, installations, education, health, information, culture, tourism and manpower.

Following the reading of the report on the 5-year plan, it was unanimously approved by the delegates.

The third session was adjourned and the congress will resume its business at 1900 this evening.

SAUDI ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT

NC121753Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 October--President Anwar as-Sadat today received a message from Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz when he received Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's adviser, Shaykh Kamal Adham. Shaykh Kamal Adham arrived in Cairo yesterday.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ISMAILIA

NC122025Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Ismailia today. He was accompanied by Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, head of the parliamentary group in Ismailia Governorate.

President as-Sadat was met on arrival by Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority; Lt Gen Muhammad Zaki 'Abd al-Latif, governor of Ismailia; and Lt Gen 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz, commander of the 2d field army.

CAIRO REPORTS ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PEACE TALKS

NC121955Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter today opened the official peace talks between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations in the East Wing of the White House.

In a speech at the opening session President Carter said: The peace talks should be a first step toward a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. President Carter renewed his call on Jordan and the residents of the occupied West Bank as well as the remaining parties concerned with the Middle East problem to join Egypt and Israel in their efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. President Carter noted that the alternatives to the peace talks and deviation from the correct course could lead to the outbreak of another war in the area.

President Carter pointed out that the negotiations will translate the peace framework which was concluded at Camp David into a permanent edifice and a comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East. President Carter added that anyone who is aware of the history of our generation or the history of the present century cannot knowingly disregard the historical importance of this event when the Egyptians and Israelis are meeting to begin negotiations on the terms of the treaty which will define in a feasible way to relations of peace between the parties.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, defense minister and head of Egypt's delegation to the talks, and Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister and head of the Israeli delegation, also spoke at the opening session. The session was attended by senior diplomats and congressmen.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, said: Some 40 million Egyptians are grateful to President Carter and the American people for their contribution toward leading the negotiations to this phase.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasized the importance of solving the Palestine problem. He said: The holding of these talks in Washington is a reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to remaining a full partner in the negotiations. He added that Egypt attaches great importance to the U.S. participation in the negotiations.

Moshe Dayan said: The talks have reached a phase during which it is possible to conclude a peace treaty.

'Ali Speech

NC122140Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2038 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text of 12 October speech by Egyptian chief delegate to the Washington Egyptian-Israeli peace talks and defense minister, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in East Wing of the White House--speech originally given in English; following translated from the Arabic]

[Text] Washington, 12 October--Mr President, members of the Israeli delegation, members of the U.S. delegation, honorable guests: Allow me to begin by conveying to you President as-Sadat's warm greetings and best wishes.

It is an honor for us to convey to you the greetings of 40 million Egyptians, who are grateful to you and to President Carter for your genuine interest in peace in the Middle East. They will always remember your great contribution to the cause of peace at Camp David.

Mr President, we are so happy to be among you to pursue our attempts to achieve peace. We thank you for your invitation to hold negotiations in your beautiful country. Your invitation symbolizes the U.S. commitment to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It is also a reaffirmation of your pledge to act as a full partner in the peace process.

We attach great importance to the continuation of this participation until a comprehensive peace is reached in our area--a comprehensive peace that will insure fulfillment and commitment to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and will enable them to play a constructive role in the Middle East so that peace may prevail.

Mr President, the peace-loving Egyptian people have welcomed the results of the Camp David meetings. Our people hope that the frameworks of the two Camp David agreements will constitute a solid basis for the establishment of a comprehensive peace based on the genuine faith of all parties.

We have come here with genuine faith and sincere hope. We have come determined to devote all the time and the efforts necessary to achieve our aims. We sincerely hope that our upcoming talks will be another success to be added to what was achieved at the Camp David conference.

We must encourage the Arab sides to join us in this great endeavor. We also hope that our joint efforts will continue so that peace will prevail in the entire area.

My colleagues and I look forward to the achievement of an extremely fruitful cooperation with our friend Cyrus Vance and his assistants. Thank you, Mr President.

Delegations Meet Separately

NC122014Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1952 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 12 October--Muhammad Haqqi, official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, has stated that the Egyptian delegation has held a meeting at Blair House during which it reviewed all aspects of the Middle East question.

Haqqi said that at the same time the Egyptian delegation was holding its 40-minute meeting, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was holding talks with the Israeli delegation. He added that the Egyptian delegation will hold another meeting later this evening. The members of the Egyptian Embassy in Washington will participate in the meeting.

Coordination With UN Delegate

NC122241Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2228 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 12 October--The MENA correspondent in Washington has learned that the minister of state for foreign affairs and the acting foreign minister, Dr Butrus Ghali, has contacted the Egyptian permanent UN delegate, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, in order to coordinate Egyptian diplomatic activity in Washington and its activity at the United Nations during the talks for the achievement of a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The correspondent has also learned that the discussions which took place today at Blair House between the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations were characterized by seriousness from the first moment and that they were intensive talks during which an atmosphere of optimism prevailed.

PRESS COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON TALKS, REJECTIONISTS CLAIMS

NC130748Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 13 Oct 78 NC

[Press review]

[Text] The Cairo newspapers this morning discuss the peace agreement and the peace negotiations which are taking place at Blair House in Washington. The papers report that tangible progress was made during the first round of the talks.

Commenting on this subject, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says: The Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on a peace treaty began in Washington yesterday. This peace treaty will be concluded on the basis of the peace framework agreed upon at the Camp David summit conference by Presidents as-Sadat and Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The U.S. President played a major role at the Camp David conference and in achieving the results it did. This was in fulfillment of the U.S. role as a partner in the peace negotiations. This role is continuing and represents a guarantee for the achievement of quick and practical results in the Washington talks. This U.S. role is manifested clearly both by President Carter's decision to open the negotiations and by the presence of a U.S. delegation whose role will perhaps be no less effective than the U.S. role at Camp David.

While the Camp David summit, which agreed on the framework for peace in the Middle East and between Egypt and Israel, lasted 13 days, the negotiations on the details are no less important. Egypt is entering the new negotiations with a clear and defined position. President as-Sadat has expressed this position by saying that apart from land and sovereignty, everything is subject to negotiation.

Commenting on what is taking place in the Arab area, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: Before the peace negotiations between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations had begun in Washington and before the two delegations had met for their first round of talks, the newspapers and radios of the rejectionist group began spreading lies about these talks. These lies were published by the Algerian newspaper AL-MOUDJAHID and were quickly quoted by Damascus Radio. Then they were repeated by the radios of the other rejectionists.

A few days earlier, Moscow Radio broadcast similar things. It was necessary for the rejectionist radios and papers to repeat them because they are supposed to follow the instructions of the orchestra conductor. AL-AKHBAR says: It seems that the trumpets of the rejectionist group have lost all control and are in a feverish delirium. What they are saying today is the same thing they said about the Camp David conference before, during and after it was held and after its documents were made public.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SOURCE ON MINISTRY NAME CHANGE

NC130830Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 13 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 October--A responsible source at the Ministry of Defense has explained the reasons for changing the name of the Ministry of War to the Ministry of Defense. He said that the first name was inadequate because it did not express the appropriate and noble role of the armed forces in time of war or peace. The name was inadequate in time of war because the modern war influences and is influenced by all aspects of the state's activity and requires a general mobilization of all the state's resources to defend its entity. In such a case the term "war cabinet" is applied, whereby all the ministries are transformed from a state of peace to a state of war.

In a statement published in the newspaper AL-AHRAM today, the source said that the term "Ministry of Defense" was adopted to discard names alien to Egypt and to affirm Egypt's civilization role now and in the past. The term was also adopted to give the correct title to the tasks of the armed forces, to draw a distinction between the state of war and peace and to adjust to the universal change in names.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL SENDS CABLE TO AS-SADAT

NC121355Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Today Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil sent the following telegram to President Anwar as-Sadat: Your Excellency, President and leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the republic:

On behalf of my colleagues, the ministers, and on my own behalf, at the first cabinet meeting being held following the historic session in which you honored us with the cabinet chairmanship, I express to Your Excellency extreme pride and deep gratitude for the confidence which you have placed in us by assigning us the responsibility of heading the cabinet.

We shoulder this responsibility in order to face the challenges posed by the phase of peace and construction. You have opened the vistas of this phase for your people and for the Arab nation after leading this nation to the most splendid victory which was achieved during the great October. This victory has opened the road to the peace initiative and to the Camp David achievements through which Egypt has recovered its full sovereignty over a cherished part of its sacred soil. These achievements have provided the Arabs with the framework for advancement toward the fulfillment of the Arab nation's goals of recovering its territories and restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights for the first time in the history of the Middle East conflict.

Your Excellency, Mr President: The cabinet pledges to you that it will dedicate all its thoughts and efforts toward living up to your confidence and achieving what you have entrusted us with. You have entrusted us with entrenching sound democracy, facing the requisites of peace and achieving prosperity for Egypt's noble people, who stand in one rank behind you--including all their citizens and establishments. The Egyptian people believe most deeply in your wisdom and sound leadership. Egypt will play its historic role as the heart of the Arab nation and it will play its cultural role in our world. We implore God to grant you success and to guide your steps on the path of righteousness, justice, good and peace.

[Signed] Dr Mustafa Khalil.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY RESUMES DEBATE ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

NC121650Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1554 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 October--The People's Assembly met today under the chairmanship of People's Assembly Speaker Eng Sayyid Mar'i. The assembly resumed its debate on the report submitted by the special parliamentary committee which was assigned the task of studying the statement by the president of the republic on the results of the Camp David summit talks. The session was attended on the government side by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Counsellor Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir and the assembly's deputy speakers.

The first speaker at today's session was independent opposition deputy Dr Hilmi Murad. In the name of the independent deputies, he demanded that the Egyptian negotiator take into consideration in the final agreement between Egypt and Israel the need to safeguard Egypt's interests and to avoid all problems on the interpretation of the agreement or its application. Defining what should be taken into consideration, Dr Hilmi Murad said that Egypt must not submit to the Israeli demands before the total evacuation of Sinai, that the period of total evacuation from Sinai should be cut to 1 year instead of the 2 or 3 years stipulated in the Camp David agreement and that the airports and settlements [in Sinai] be entirely under Egyptian sovereignty.

KUWAIT PAPER: MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD OBJECTS TO CAMP DAVID

LD121527Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Oct 78 pp 1, 14 LD

[Unattributed "Special Dispatch"]

[Excerpts] Cairo--The moderate wing of the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt has declared its opposition to the Camp David agreements on the grounds that they ignore the rights of the Palestinian people.

The Moslem Brotherhood's opposition is based on the rejection of Resolution 242. However, the moderate wing of the Moslem Brotherhood has been careful to draw a distinction between its attitude in such opposition and that of the other Egyptian and Arab opposing parties on the grounds that the brotherhood's opinion concerns the situation between itself and the government. In voicing this opinion the brotherhood warns against the exploitation of its opposition by "communists, Nasirites and those in their orbit" since it stems from the desire to "please God alone and not out of enmity between ourselves and anyone else."

The moderate wing of the Moslem Brotherhood published this opinion in the magazine AD-DA'WAH, whose policy is managed by 'Umar at-Talmasani, a former member of the Moslem Brotherhood Guidance Bureau. 'Umar at-Talmasani says in his article that the view of Islamic law in the matter of the Arab-Israeli conflict is summed up in the fact that the usurpation of any part of the lands of Moslems makes it incumbent upon them to regain the usurped land by whatever means they can, since failure to do so is a sin.

With regard to the question of the Camp David agreement, At-Talmasani discusses the contention that the agreement is a "framework". If this was the framework of negotiations, then what will the final shape of the treaty be, he asks. At-Talmasani declares his rejection of Resolution 242 on the grounds that "it is contrary to heavenly law that we should recognize the right of a usurper to usurp our land." He asks why the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza should continue for 5 years at a time when there are U.S. guarantees for the implementation of the agreement. He says the continued presence of an Israeli military and civilian administration in the area would interfere in the elections to be held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip so as to insure that no serious opposition to occupation would emerge from such elections.

Continuing, At-Talmasani says: "Israel will enjoy full recognition and normal relations, including good-neighborly relations, diplomatic representation and the ending of economic boycott as well as all the things it has been demanding." He wonders whether anything was left that has not been agreed upon in the final treaty. Answering in the negative, he calls for war regardless of the consequences "so that the element of force will remain a counteraction to any Jewish actions" as it would be better than the Jews obtaining all this through negotiations with the Arabs.

The writer criticizes the fact that Jerusalem was not mentioned, stressing that this would support Begin's claims that it will remain the capital of Israel as long as there are Jews. This cannot be acceptable to the Moslems, At-Talmasani affirms.

Although the writer deals mainly with the Arab side of the agreement, he also expresses opposition to the Egyptian side of the agreement. He asks: "How can it be total withdrawal if we do not have the complete freedom to build military and civilian airfields in Sinai? How can our forces not have freedom of action except within 50 kilometers east of the canal? Even in this strip we do not have freedom of movement and action. We can deploy only one division in this area while the rest of Sinai has been left to the UN forces to deploy themselves there as they like. This is at a time when we all know about the relations between the various countries of the world and Israel, their sympathies, and their common interests and goals."

ATH-THAWRAH DISCUSSES USE OF OIL AS WEAPON

LD130701Y Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 5 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Hammam 'Abd al-Ghani article: "The Revolution Command Council Statement and the Use of Oil as a Weapon"]

[Text] The Revolution Command Council statement of 1 October dealt with confronting the ferocious imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our nation, its hopes and its aspirations for unity, freedom and progress. This historic statement--realistic in proposing solutions, revolutionary in its concepts and flexible in dealing with the immediate tasks--can be implemented if joint efforts are exerted and if everyone rises to the level of the responsibility this generation is shouldering.

While the statement declares Iraq's readiness to involve all its material and manpower resources and to throw its military and economic weight unconditionally behind strengthening Arab steadfastness in the face of the onslaught, it takes a realistic view of the economic pressures on the confrontation states and their inability to provide the means of steadfastness and preparedness to fight the battle of liberation, especially where our Arab people in Egypt are concerned. Therefore, the statement proposes the establishment of a national fund to help Egypt, the other steadfastness countries and the PLO as well as to strengthen the steadfastness of our Arab people in the occupied territories.

The proposal to allocate $9 billion annually, subject to an increase later, from the Arab oil countries, reflects two vital issues:

First, the pan-Arab attitude of the revolution in our country based on the consideration that the vast wealth of the Arab homeland belongs to the Arab people throughout the Arab world and therefore must be used in serving the people's liberation and progress in the various fields.

Second, flexibility in the use of the weapons available in that contributions by the Arab oil-exporting countries are considered a suitable use of the oil weapon at the present stage.

Some people have been accustomed to defining the use of the oil weapon in the battle as strictly meaning a ban on oil shipments and the withholding of oil supplies to the imperialist countries which support the racist Zionist enemy. When our people called for the use of this weapon during the October 1973 war some people tried to justify their failure to use it on the ground that "the battle is in need of the financial resources from oil exports."

The use of oil as a weapon is subject to the conditions and developments of the battle. Under present conditions, where there is need to repel the hostile onslaught and check the deterioration in the Arab situation, the use of oil resources to strengthen the steadfastness of our people, help to solve their economic problems and put an end to blackmail against the people is a suitable and effective form of using oil as a weapon without negating the other potentials of this weapon.

The billions of dollars "dormant" in Western banks, with their purchasing power being eroded daily and facing the risk of freezing and blocking, and the other billions being spent on the purchase of estates in the West and on other unreasonable expenditures must take their position in the battle and in solving the problems of our Arab people throughout the Arab homeland as many of the Arab countries are suffering from shortages of resources, backwardness and imperialist-reactionary blackmail.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES HABASH, PALESTINIAN REJECTIONISTS

JN121112Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 October--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has emphasized the support of the party and revolution for the struggle of the Palestinian people.

At a meeting in his office this morning with the delegation representing the Palestinian rejectionist forces and organizations, President al-Bakr said: Since its inception, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has believed that the return to Palestine can only be achieved by the real fighters who are capable of mobilizing the Arab masses and carrying the gun.

The president of the republic added that the current collapse in the Arab world is a result of the policies of capitulation. He added that the unity of the Arab masses is adequate to achieve final victory and is the only language to reply to all the plots being hatched against our Arab people. In conclusion, President al-Bakr called for unifying the Palestinian resistance factions as well as the good forces in the Arab world.

The delegation was made up of Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; and Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front.

JORDANIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BAGHDAD

JN121522Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 October--Muhammad 'Ayish, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, met today with Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Najim ad-Din ad-Dajani. During the meeting--which was attended by Ahmad Qasim, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals--they reviewed economic and industrial relations and means of bolstering them in order to strengthen Arab economic integration. They also reviewed the development of Arab industry and the possibility of establishing joint Arab projects to serve the issues of the Arab people in the two fraternal countries and the Arab homeland.

At the end of the meeting Dr ad-Dajani praised the overall progress being made in Iraq in the industrial field, particularly in the petrochemical industries.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIENNA OPEC MEETING

JN121318Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 October--An Iraqi delegation left Baghdad at noon for Vienna to attend the meeting of the OPEC countries due to convene there on Monday. The meeting will discuss the means of cooperation and coordination among the OPEC countries regarding the production of petrochemicals, developments in this industry, and finding common markets for such products. The meeting will also discuss possible areas of cooperation and the means to create links among the OPEC countries in the production of petrochemicals and in studying the problems involved in the petrochemical industry.

The Iraqi Ministry of Industry and Minerals is currently carrying out a large petrochemical industry project in the area of (Hawr) az-Zubayr in Basra Governorate.

HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR SOON

JN120821Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Oct 78 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--A high-level Jordanian delegation will soon pay a several-day visit to the Soviet Union to hold talks with the appropriate Soviet authorities on increasing cooperation between the two countries.

CHIEF OF ROYAL CABINET LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

JN121612Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, left Amman for Damascus this evening on a short visit to Syria. During the visit he will convey to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, His Majesty King Husayn's assessment and visualization of the current Arab position, including recent developments in the region.

Delivers Letter, Returns Home

JN130728Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last evening received Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court. An official Syrian source stated that His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf had delivered a message from His Majesty King Husayn to President Hafiz al-Asad. The source added that during the 3 and 1/4 hour meeting, the discussion revolved around the current Arab situation and the results of the Arab contacts currently taking place to reinforce Arab steadfastness so as to cope with the external dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation. They also discussed the results of the visit Lebanese President Sarkis paid to Damascus and the results of his tour of several Arab states. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf met with Khaddam immediately after his arrival in Damascus last evening. The meeting was attended by Jordan's ambassador to Syria Husayn Hamami. The discussion revolved around the current Arab situation.

His excellency returned to Amman from Damascus late last night. He was seen off by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN CITED ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD121251Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Oct 78 p 26 LD

[Stein Savik report on Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal's 4 October Oslo press conference: "Jordan Maintains Wait-and-See Attitude Toward Accord"]

[Excerpts] A number of issues must be clarified before Jordan definitely decides for or against participation in the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal described it as a serious shortcoming, among other things, of the Camp David accords that East Jerusalem and the neighboring districts--which according to his information comprises one-fifth of the Palestinian population--have been kept outside the negotiating framework which has been drawn up for the occupied territories on Jordan's West Bank.

The 31-year-old crown prince, who is King Husayn's youngest brother, is visiting Norway at the head of an industrial delegation, and he reported that the draft for an economic cooperation treaty will now be formulated as a result of his talks with Commerce Minister Hallvard Bakke and representatives of Norwegian trade and industry. But the extremely topical situation in the Middle East, not the least of which is the possibility of Jordan's participation in the peace negotiations, has probably been raised during the visit--in a talk which the crown prince had with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

When Crown Prince Hasan met the Norwegian press yesterday he was consequently very cautious. He avoided giving any reply which could link his country with As-Sadat's negotiating line or with the Arab "rejection front states" which fully reject the Camp David compromise. He criticized the accords, however, for not envisaging mainly a solution of the Jerusalem problem, full withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and a specific commitment to grant the Palestinians self-determination.

The crown prince declared that it would be damaging for the peace prospects if As-Sadat concluded a separate agreement with Israel unless a solution was found for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But he did not make linkage on this point a condition for Jordan's participation in the negotiations. "In any case it is clear that it is in the interest of all that a comprehensive settlement be reached which might insure stable peace in the Middle East," the crown prince said. "It is also in Norway's interest, because of the Norwegian UN force, that a peace settlement also embrace the situation in Lebanon."

In Hasan's opinion it is premature to talk of the PLO's role in a final arrangement for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or of a potential confederation between Jordan and the Palestinians in this area. "Yet it is clear that a Palestinian state ought to be discussed during the negotiations," he said.

GAZA MAYOR INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY PLAN

JN121015Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 JN

[Text] Rashad ash-Shawwa, Mayor of Gaza, has announced his rejection of the autonomy plan. He said that the visits which have been or are being organized for certain Palestinian personalities to make contacts and hold talks on the plan can only be viewed as a deviation from Palestinian, Arab and international unanimity.

Interviewed by AR-RA'Y, Ash-Shawwa said that the autonomy plan had previously been proposed to the West Bank and Gaza mayors in 1968 and that it does not contain any positive element.

Ash-Shawwa added: The plan ignores the fate of Jerusalem which we insist be returned to the Arabs. It also does not provide for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territory after the transitional period and it completely ignors the PLO which we consider the symbol of Palestinian representation.

Ash-Shawwa said that by rejecting the plan he is adding his voice to those of our people in the occupied territory, especially those voices raised at the meeting recently held by West Bank and Gaza notables in Beit Hanina when they unanimously rejected the autonomy plan.

Ash-Shawwa, who is also the president of the Gaza Welfare Society, said: If we cannot yet achieve our national demands, this does not mean that we should help entrench, organize and legalize the occupation which is what the autonomy plan is trying to do.

Ash-Shawwa said that he is against compromising our legitimate national rights, that is, complete Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and the right of self-determination for the Palestinians, including their right to establish their own independent state.

Ash-Shawwa said that he is against any move to invite Palestinian personalities to discuss the autonomy plan. He added that he had held talks in Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and Jordan on the latest developments in the Middle East and the consequences of the Camp David agreements.

Ash-Shawwa announced that some time ago he had received $10 million from the Ad-Damman Municipal Council as part of Saudi aid to Gaza.

PRESIDENT SARKIS RETURNS FROM ARAB TOUR

NC121140Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis arrived at B'abda Palace at 1300 today from Damascus after concluding his official visit to the Syrian capital and his limited Arab tour.

Suggests Using Non-Syrian Troops

TA121714Y Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Oct (AFP)--Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has suggested to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad that non-Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force be posted to areas controlled by right-wing Lebanese militia, the Kuwaiti press reported today.

Mr Sarkis also informed Saudi and Kuwaiti leaders of his plan, the daily AL-ANBA and AL-QABAS reported.

The only possible solution, according to President Sarkis, would be for non-Syrian soldiers to replace the Syrian peacekeeping troops in the east Beirut sector where 75 percent of the homes were destroyed and 300,000 people made homeless in last week's fighting.

AL-HUSS MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING SARKIS

NC121735Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] This evening President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and acquainted him with the results of his Arab tour. The meeting ended at 1830. Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus joined the meeting which began at 1730.

After the meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss said: I reviewed with His Excellency President Sarkis the results of his visit to Damascus and of his tour of some Arab capitals. We also discussed the meeting which the foreign ministers of the states involved with the Arab Deterrent Forces will hold in Lebanon, what can be raised at this meeting and what is expected of it.

Prime Minister al-Huss was asked: How do you see the picture after evaluating the results of the visit with His Excellency President Sarkis? He answered: We look with great hope to the results of the discussions which will take place at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces. We hope the meeting will produce good results.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR SEES AL-JUMAYYIL, TALKS TO NEWSMEN

NC121925Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, visited Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil at 1500 today. During the 1-hour meeting, they discussed the situation in Lebanon and what might have been achieved by President Sarkis' talks in the Arab capitals he recently visited. The meeting was attended by Phalangist Emergency Committee Deputy Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

After the meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir replied to newsmen's questions saying: Undoubtedly, the visit was necessary. I discussed with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil current developments in Lebanon.

I also conveyed to him the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's wishes that a suitable atmosphere be created for convening the conference of the foreign ministers of the states participating in and supporting the deterrent forces. I also briefed him on the talks which were held in Jidda between President Ilyas Sarkis and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Azziz. I also conveyed to him my personal impressions and optimism that the conference will bring good. The Phalangist leader has shown full understanding and readiness to give an opportunity to Arab brothers who love Lebanon and wish good for Lebanon, to have their say when they meet in Lebanon on Sunday.

Asked whether there was any decision on how many Saudi forces will be added to the present Saudi contingent in the Arab Deterrent Forces, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said nothing has been decided yet. I was surprised to read some figures in the newspapers. The fact is that I have expressed an opinion and it will be studied at the conference.

Replying to a final question, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said that Lebanon has experienced difficult and painful times. We hope there will be no more pain.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S ENVOY LEAVES BEIRUT

NC111852Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the envoy of UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim, left Beirut at 1800 today. He held a press conference at Beirut International Airport, during which he spoke about his contacts in Damascus and Beirut.

AMBASSADOR TUWAYNI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NC122250Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At midnight tonight, His Excellency Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni will deliver an important speech to the UN General Assembly. The Colombian delegate is the assembly president for this month.

In his speech, Mr Tuwayni says: Our faith in land and man will not be shaken, just as our faith in God and our faith in the declaration of human rights, the 30th anniversary of which we are now celebrating, will not be shaken.

Lebanon had played a major role, which we will not forget, in the drafting of the declaration of human rights. We do not envisage the United Nations forgetting this role and, by so doing, forgetting us too.

In his speech, Ambassador Tuwayni says: I echo to you the outcry of the president of the republic raised in your presence from above this august rostrum. The president of the republic would have liked to have been able to walk up to this rostrum to speak to you, just as other presidents. This is because we in Lebanon, together with President Sarkis, believe it is imperative for the international community to contribute to peace in view of the fact that it was the international community which caused our wars by transferring its conflicts to our land. Therefore, we have suffered on behalf of the international community and the destruction of our country was brought about by this community. Let those among us who have not sinned throw stones at Lebanon.

His Excellency Tuwayni adds: The Lebanese war has been an Arab and international one. Therefore, it is imperative for peace in Lebanon to be indeed an Arab peace, backed up by international guarantees. Many of us and of you have reiterated this fact--and there is ample evidence corroborating this fact from numerous sources of various types.

His Excellency Tuwayni says: The role of the Arab Deterrent Forces needs to be re-assessed and reorganized. This is the second fact which is imposed by the realities which are now prevailing in Lebanon. This fact in itself is the matter which has taken the Lebanese president on a tour of Damascus and the other directly concerned Arab capitals. We all hope that this tour will culminate in the meeting to be held by the foreign ministers of these states in Lebanon on Sunday to provide an appropriate solution.

His Excellency Tuwayni adds: The international community has been unable to help Lebanon assert its sovereignty over all its territory and to protect its internationally recognized border. On the contrary, we find Israel using the Lebanese arena as a pretext for propagating its political and military strategy.

His Excellency Tuwayni adds: The attention we devote to the safety of the Arab Deterrent Forces, particularly the Syrian forces, is a part of the attention we devote to the heroic image which these forces had won during the October War and which had later enable these forces to become a positive element of stability in the area.

After citing several passages from the numerous speeches made by President Sarkis, His Excellency Tuwayni declares that Lebanon rejects the internationalization of its problem and that the salvation of Lebanon lies in trying again to achieve a political and national solution.

In his speech, Ambassador Tuwayni also says: Because the Lebanese categorically refuse to allow the fate of peace in their country to continue to be linked with peace in the area, they totally agree with the secretary general on the need to examine the options which the UN charter opens to them.

The Lebanese UN chief delegate concludes his speech by saying: Let us refuse together to allow any room in tomorrow's world for a market in which homelands can be sold as substitute commodities in the game of nations, whether these nations are united or not in playing that game.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER SEES SARKIS, DEPARTS FOR DAMASCUS

NC130620Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad called on the presidential palace early today, where he met with His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis to acquaint himself with the outcome of President Sarkis' Arab tour. Discussion also dealt with current developments and the noticeable parliamentary activity at this stage. Following the talks, Speaker al-As'ad left for Damascus in response to an invitation from President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss developments in the situation in Lebanon.

RIGHTIST MAJORS ORDERED TO ARMY HEADQUARTERS

NC121641Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1537 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 12 October--The Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA' reports today that Lebanese Army commander Gen Victor Khuri has decided to transfer Majors Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq, [commanders of] the rightists militias in south Lebanon, from the area of Marj 'Uyun to the general headquarters of the Lebanese army in Al-Yarzah in Beirut's eastern suburb.

The paper speculates on whether the army command has gone back on its previous stand of considering Haddad and Shidyaq as dissenters from the Lebanese authority's legitimacy. The paper also asks what happened to the note which Lebanon had sent to the United Nations affirming the expulsion of Haddad and Shidyaq from the Lebanese Army.

VOL REPORTS SYRIANS TURN BACK LEBANESE ARMY UNIT

NC121806Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At 1630 today a force of the Lebanese Army entered the areas of B'abda and Al-Hadath in implementation of the prepared plan which President Ilyas Sarkis announced in his message to the Lebanese 10 days ago.

Syrian deterrent forces in Jisr al-Wati area intercepted 30 military cars transporting Lebanese officers and men on their way to the command's headquarters in the Hotel Dieu locality. Gendarme commander Col Nasri Mughabghab then identified himslef to the Syrian forces and reminded them of the telephone contact which took place between the internal security forces command and the deterrent forces command on insuring the arrival of 200 officers and men at the command's headquarters. The Syrian forces, however, refused to permit the military vehicles to continue on their way before checking the identity of the military personnel. Commander Mughabghab refused to submit to these pressures and the cars turned back.

VOL REPORTS CONTINUED SNIPING, SHELLING, USE OF GAS

Syrians Snipe at Cars

NC121913Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Syrian forces today continued to stop pedestrians and snipe at cars near the eastern approaches to the capital and in the traditional axes of fighting in Al-Hadath, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Furn ash-Shubbak and elsewhere. The sniping included At-Tabariz bridge. Cars and pedestrians deserted the roads to escape the danger of sniping.

Our correspondents report that at 1730 today, RPG rockets were fired with intensity from the direction of (Maxim) in the Al-Hadath area. Four shells fell on the At-Tahwitah area in Furn ash-Shubbak, injuring one person. The area of Furn ash-Shubbak was subjected to continuous sniping throughout the day. Two persons were wounded as a result.

Sniping on Al-Ashrafiyah was intermittent during the day but it became continuous on Sasin and Adib Ishaq Streets as of 1715.

Syrians Kill Egyptian Workers

NC121814Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Syrian forces in Burj Hammud are kidnaping pedestrians, who believe that walking on foot in this area is safer than crossing the bridge by car. Some pedestrians are being permitted to cross but others are being arrested according to the whim of the Syrian forces.

A number of Egyptian workers employed by the Kamil tannery in Al-Karantinah area have been found dead. They were stabbed to death by Syrians and their bodies were dumped northwest of Al-Karantinah bridge.

Poison Gas Rounds Used

NC121315Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 12 Oct 78 NC

[Text] While treating some casualties, doctors discovered that there are 35 casualties suffering from poison gas effects in the Furn ash-Shubbak-At-Tahwitah area. Their condition was caused when Syrians used poison gas rounds in shelling various areas and inhabitants last week. The sides concerned said that there are five serious cases among these casualties. The symptoms of these cases are high temperature, vomiting, diarrhea and convulsions.

In the security sphere today, the Voice of Lebanon Radio correspondent reported a short while ago that the Syrian forces deployed in the building overlooking traffic circles in the capital and its suburbs are concentrating their sniper fire on cars and people in order to prevent movement from one area to the other so as to impose a supply blockade on the Lebanese people.

It appears that Syrian forces engaged in sniping have not been content in only controlling the Al-Karantinah Burj Hammud and Al-Wati bridges but have expanded their sniping to include At-Tabariz bridge, where the neighboring roads are empty of automobiles and citizens, who are trying to avoid the rounds pouring down from the building occupied by Syrians.

Reports received by the Voice of Lebanon Radio this morning indicate that a number of rockets and artillery rounds fell on the upper Al-Matn area causing material damage.

The International Red Cross today moved 29 casualties to Hotel Dieu, the emergency center in Al-Sharafiyah and Our Lady of Lebanon Hospital in Juniyah. A Red Cross official said that during the evacuation of these casualties difficulties were encountered [rest of sentence indistinct].

AL-ASAD, SARKIS SPEAK TO JOURNALISTS; SARKIS DEPARTS

JN121212Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency President Sarkis left Damascus for Beirut at 1100 today. The motorcade of the two presidents left the guest palace at 1100 today. When the motorcade arrived at the shooting club, President Sarkis was accorded an official sendoff attended by the following: the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, ministers, the heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions, and a number of high-ranking officials.

A band played the national anthems of the two countries and the presidents then inspected the honor guard. President Sarkis shook hands with those who came to bid him farewell. After embracing President al-Asad, President Sarkis' motorcade left for Lebanon. His excellency was accompanied to the border point by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and the armed forces.

Before the departure of the motorcade for the shooting club, journalists asked the presidents to make statements. President Hafiz al-Asad made the following statement:

I was happy during the past few days to spend many hours exchanging views with President Sarkis and discussing useful matters concerning the Lebanese situation. I do not think that brother President Sarkis left empty handed from here or from the other Arab countries. As I view things, President Sarkis has more than one possibility in adopting measures or actions at the appropriate time, particularly after the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which will be held in Beirut. I would like to point out that the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Beirut and the acceptance by the Arab brothers of our Syrian-Lebanese proposal to hold this meeting constitutes positive action regarding Lebanon. I believe that all the Lebanese brothers must understand the significance of this meeting to be held in Lebanon. This represents Arab concern about what is taking place in Lebanon. It also means that the cause is an Arab one and signifies collective Arab eagerness to preserve Lebanon's security and interests. It also means many other things which I do not want to deal with now.

I would like to point out that despite all that has happened, we in Syria bear no grudges against anyone. We hope that everyone will return to his conscience and will find a way which is useful for Lebanon. We do not ask anything else. I must point out that some of those who are obstructing the security march are placing the Lebanese president in a difficult situation. It seems to me, as an Arab citizen and not as a Syrian official, that they want to say that President Sarkis is the president of the Lebanese Republic but he must exercise his authority as the president of the republic over the other sides in Lebanon, not over them. When I say "they," I mean the militias who are playing havoc with the security situation.

The president of the republic is the president of all of Lebanon. This should facilitate his mission. On our part, we support him today just as we supported him on the first day. As I said, and as I have repeated on many occasions, we can only be an honest and sincere judge in Lebanon with regard to everyone. We can only be with all of Lebanon. Any attempt to depict us otherwise is doomed to certain failure. Once again, I say that they--the militias--must determine what the interests of Lebanon are and must work only for these interests. Nobody is entitled to score illusory victories over others. It is Lebanon and not any certain side in Lebanon, that must triumph.

I said at the beginning, and I say it now, that I was happy during my meetings with President Ilyas Sarkis. I believe that we in Syria and in the Arab homeland must help him because this would mean helping Lebanon. However, the Lebanese--particularly those who are trying to obstruct security and place difficulties before the legitimate authorities--must help the legitimate authorities because this would mean help for all of Lebanon.

Asked if the conference of the Arab foreign ministers will end the tragedies of the Lebanese people, the president said: I believe that we should view the subject as a joint issue. We must all cooperate to find the suitable solutions for this issue. So long as we proceed from these feelings, nothing is impossible. It is not impossible to find a useful solution. I believe that the conference will be useful. Naturally, all of us are aware of this conference and we must all cooperate. President Sarkis and I will remain in close contact. I would like to add that we are grieved over what happened in Beirut and it is impossible to avoid all the negative consequences that might result from what has happened.

President Sarkis then made the following statement:

My talks with President Hafiz al-Asad were, as usual, characterized by total frankness and objectivity. Together we endeavored during the talks to find ways and solutions that would enable us to overcome the crisis. I am satisfied with the outcome of these talks. I am also satisfied with the outcome of my talks with brother officials in the countries I had the honor and good fortune to visit. I hope that as a result of these talks we will reach the solutions which everyone desires.

JORDAN'S SHARAF DELIVERS HUSAYN LETTER TO AL-ASAD

JN122013Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 2015 today the chief of the Jordanian Hashemite Royal Court, 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam attended. Sharaf conveyed to President al-Asad a letter from His Majesty King Husayn. They also discussed the developments of the current Arab situation and the results of Arab contacts currently taking place to reinforce Arab steadfastness in order to cope with the design aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arab nation. They also discussed the results of the visit which Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis paid to Damascus and the results of his tour of several Arab states.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES CEAUSESCU'S, WALDHEIM'S ENVOYS

JN121735Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1545 today Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of the presidency and senior adviser of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who delivered a letter to President al-Asad from President Ceausescu. President al-Asad and Pungan discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

President al-Asad also received at 1330 today His Royal Highness Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan, the personal representative of the UN secretary general. President al-Asad and Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan discussed the situation in Lebanon and the humanitarian mission entrusted to him by the UN secretary general.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES 11 OCT 'PEOPLES DIALOG' SESSION

LD121530Y Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 11 October, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called on America to review its aggressive policy towards the Arabs and a large number of the peoples of this world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "We, the Arabs in this dialogue, or on any other occasion have no duty to solve the puzzle of America's hostility toward the Arabs, because this is the responsibility of the Americans who have to solve their own puzzle, acquit themselves of the accusation and to work for the awakening of the American conscience so that it appreciates the aggressiveness of their policies towards a large number of the peoples of this world.

In his talk at today's morning session of the Arab-American popular dialog, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that he is the first who is enthusiastic about presenting the question of international terrorism to the United Nations. He said that the world has to face this phenomenon and to find the solution to it. In this connection he emphasized the necessity of defining the real meaning of terrorism. He emphasized that terrorism in its real meaning is the presence of the military bases and war vessels in the territorial waters of the states, the manufacturing of atomic bombs and the starvation of peoples and fighting them economically. He called on the states of the world to define the question of terrorism, beginning with the hijacking of aeroplanes and ending with the manufacturing of atomic bombs, blacklisting all of them because that is terrorism.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that it was the Zionist policy, which is hostile to America itself and to the Arabs in the first instance, that has poisoned the American culture and influenced the American policies so that it concerted them into hostile policies towards the Arab nation and to many peoples of this world as well. He said that the Zionist policies, which has nested within the American society, has employed the American policies in the service of racism, imperialism and Zionism, and that the American interests are the first victim of this. America found itself in the end being hostile to peoples between whom and America there are no problems, foremost of which was the great Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi indicated that America is being hostile to the Arabs without there being an Arab-American problem and without there being an Arab territory occupied by America, or an American territory being occupied by the Arabs. Moreover, there are no common boundaries between the Arabs and the Americans that might result in a boundary problem between them.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi wondered about the reason why the Americans are always screaming about the aeroplane hijacking at the time they forget that their fleets, bases, atomic bombs, intercontinental ballistic missiles and starvation police are the source of serious terrorism to the peoples.

He added that the Americans are forgetful of the fact that the Palestinians are displaced from their land and that America assists the occupier in holding to its occupation of this land.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called on the members of the American Senate and House of Representatives, and the American public opinion to understand the stage which the displaced Palestinian Arab people are living and are trying to express their bad situation, even by aeroplane hijacking, sometimes.

He said that the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who are considered to express the opinion of the American people, should face their government when it presents to them questions like that of terrorism, with the real motives behind it, consisting in the expression of the rejection by these Palestinians, of the occupation of their land by Zionist occupiers, assisted by America.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi clarified that the question of aeroplane hijacking which the Palestinians might have done, is to be considered an expression by them of their having a cause and of their land being occupied, as long as their cause as displaced refugees is not recognized. He said that in order to put an end to the problem of aeroplane hijacking by the Palestinians, for example, which has recently ceased, we must first ask about the reason why were the Palestinians pushed to carry out this action. He also said that the Palestinian wants to return to his occupied land and to express himself by the way he deems most effective, to draw the attention of the world. He emphasized that if the question of the Palestinian people is solved, the Palestinians would not think of or be obliged to hijack aeroplanes. He explained that: "We are against aeroplane hijacking, terrorizing innocent people and exploding aeroplanes. Unfortunately, however we cannot put an end to this action before we put an end to the problem that has led to it.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi enquired about the reason which makes the U.S. stand against socialism, freedom and progress in the Arab homeland. He asked: What interest do the Americans have against the Arabs becoming socialist?"

In his speech at the Arab-American popular dialogue session today he emphasized that this American policy now pursued against the Arabs will make them become communist one day and it may one day make them enter into alliance with the Warsaw Pact. He said: "If the Arab nation is now facing America in a serious showdown, this will automatically make the Arab nation look for an ally to face America."

Col al-Qadhdhafi indicated that some quarters are now officially proposing the idea that the progressive Arab countries should join the Warsaw Pact only to defy American and to defy all its anti-Arabic policies, in spite of the fact that we disapprove of pacts,... but only to defy American policy which has defied the Arab right, and the Arab nation and which has ignored the Palestinian people...and only to defy the reactionary regimes which are in alliance with the U.S. which has denied the Arabic right.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has urged the Americans to understand the Arab cause and avoid total lining-up with the Zionist enemy who occupies the Arab land, if they wanted to realize a real and useful dialogue with the Arab nation.

At the Arab-American dialogue today, Col al-Qadhdhafi inquired: "How can understanding between us be accomplished at the same time you line up with the Zionists against the Palestinian people and its right to establish its own independent state or against the freedom of any Arab people?" He said: "Not only does the U.S. embargo arms to the Jamahiriyah, but it even embargoes civilian aircraft and other equipment.

He emphasized "This U.S. policy is compelling the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, day after day, to resort to the Soviet Union and to be hostile to the U.S. on every occasion... not because we want to contract enmity of the U.S. but because the U.S. is pushing us every day to do this.

In his speech to the Arab-American popular debate the leader of the 1st September Revolution spoke about the human rights issue bragged by America. He said: "It is ridiculous that America should speak about human rights at the time it exercises anti-human rights and everywhere it even practices killing of mankind's freedom." He asked: "How can we listen to America speak of human rights at the time it terrorizes peoples of the world?" He said: "First of all the U.S. President or the U.S. Senate should resolve to withdraw the Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean, withdraw the U.S. bases from European countries including Turkey and Greece, withdraw from the Arabian Gulf and Iran, resolve to destroy the atomic bombs and resolve to release the civilian Boeing jetliners for the Jamahiriyah. Col al-Qadhdhafi further indicated: "Although we in the Jamahiriyah do not possess the Boeings but we possess high values which America lacks. We are against terrorism, we defend human rights and we want man to live free and we want progress and we want the masses to rule themselves by themselves."

The leader of the revolution wondered how could the U.S. which has reached the moon be so backward sociologically and humanly to the lowest degree where it is still being differentiated there between a white man and a black man.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi referred to Stable David accords. He emphasized that what has happened constitutes a grave precedent, viz: That the victor dictates his condition to the loser and refuses to withdraw from the lands occupied except after signing such an accord as "Stable David's."

"If Syria occupied half Palestine and refused to withdraw before the Palestinian state was established and the Palestinian people returned home... then America should not have the right to object to this because it has set the precedent."

Concerning what some may say about an alternative if the Arabs reject [word indistinct] accords, Col al-Qadhdhafi said: "There is the United Nations, it gathers together all the countries of the world. Within the U.N. any cause like the cause of Palestine can be debated. All the parties are present and all the countries in the world are present too. But to hold a meeting between two or three parties to discuss an issue as important as this one is sabotage to the U.N. itself."

In yesterday's morning session of Arab-American popular dialogue, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that new and important gains for international understanding would be attained as the understanding between the Arab and the American nations is consolidated. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that we, as Arab citizens, and whichever position we occupy, always feel the need for, as well as the importance of this understanding between the two nations for the international community. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the lack of understanding between the two nations would make the world lose important opportunities, increase tension in international relations and would add to the lack of understanding which ultimately leads to conflict and threatens peace.

In his talk at yesterday morning session of the Arab-American popular dialogue, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: We are keen for the understanding between the Arab and the American nations for there is no interest for the Americans, the Arabs or other peoples of the world in the absence of cooperation or a continued lack and deterioration of understanding between both nations.

In his talk at yesterday's morning session of the Arab-American popular dialgoue, Colonel My'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that the United States is, at present, hostile to the Arab nation as well as to many other peoples. This is a fact that cannot be denied. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also said that the American policy towards the Arabs as well as many other peoples is hostile to the interests of these peoples, a threat to their independence and a barrier to their progress. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called on the Americans to solve the following puzzle: "Why are the Americans hostile to the Arabs and to many other peoples in this world?"

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that the present American policy is hostile to us, the Arabs, and that we are obliged to resist this policy not out of hostility to America but rather by virtue of self-defense, which is a legitimate duty. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also said that whatever the Arabs show towards the present American policy is a mere repulsion of the aggressiveness of this policy. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called on America to review its aggressive policy towards the Arabs and a large number of the peoples of this world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "We, the Arabs in this dialogue or on any other occasion have no duty to solve the puzzle of America's hostility toward the Arabs, because this is the responsibility of the Americans who have to solve their own puzzle, acquit themselves of the accusation and to work for the awakening of the American conscience so that it appreciates the aggressiveness of their policies towards a large number of the peoples of this world.

Arab-American Dialog Concludes

LD122110Y Tripoli JANA in English 1920 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 12 October JANA--The first Arab-American peoples' dialogue which was held from 9-13 October, 1978 in Tripoli, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, concluded its final meeting today by issuing the following statement:

The dialogue was held with the participation of a group of Americans from many of the U.S. states amd a group of Arabs from the majority of Arab countries. The dialogue was frank, constructive and fully comprehensive. It included discussion of issues relating to political, economic, cultural and informational relations and the discussion considered among other points:

1. Relations between peoples and states should be established on the basis of equality, mutual respect for their rights and interests.

2. Non-utilization of force to solve international conflicts, and the necessity of finding solutions to such conflicts on the basis of the recognition of the peoples' rights to sovereignty, independence and self-determination.

3. Economic relations should be promoted and strengthened on the basis of equality and respect for common interests.

4. Strengthening and promoting cultural exchange between the two peoples and the respect of each for the culture of the other.

5. To attain these aims, the information media should adhere to objectivity and accuracy in supplying factual information and giving a true picture of both the Arab and the American people, in order to contribute to understanding and close cooperation between them.

6. The participants expressed their appreciation for the opportunity given to them to listen to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, regarding the issues discussed in the dialogue notably, international terrorism and the necessity of discriminating between sheer terrorism and the support of the causes of freedom. The participants also expressed their thanks to Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud who took part in the dialogue, as well as their appreciation to Senator William Fulbright, the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Their participation helped greatly in guiding the discussions which proved to be fruitful.

Participants on the American side listened to the point of view presented by the Arab side on the Palestine problem which underlined the fact that no solution to the Arab Palestinian issue can be realized without their participation and the assurance of their national legitimate rights. The two sides agreed to follow-up the dialogue by holding a second meeting with a view to furthering understanding and cooperation between the Arab and American people, thereby ensuring their common interests and the interests of all mankind and serving the aims of peace and security in the world.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD121418Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received a written message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, connected with recent developments in the Arab cause.

MOROCCO

PLO'S ABU MAZIN INTERVIEWED AFTER AUDIENCE WITH KING

LD121505Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Abu Mazin and Khalid al-Hasan, members of a PLO delegation, left Casablanca airport this morning at the end of their visit during which they had an audience yesterday with the king. On departure Abu Mazin told our radio correspondent [begin recording]:

[Abu Mazin] In the difficult circumstances which our Palestinian cause in particular and the Middle East in general are experiencing, and also in view of the serious developments there, we feel we are in dire need of continuous consultation with our Arab brothers in general and with King Hassan in particular. We have been accustomed on every occasion to coming to Morocco to listen to his advice and views and also to be guided by him. This visit was for this same purpose; we met the king and listened to his views and advice; our stands were nearly identical and in agreement on all issues that were raised at the meeting.

[Question] Could you tell us about Moroccan support for the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] The Palestinian revolution has, since 1965, been enjoying support, in particular financial support, from Morocco, its people and government. This support has not ceased since then at both governmental and popular levels; the latest was the support for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territory through the twinning program when the Moroccan Government adopted two Palestinian municipalities and gave them financial aid. This aid, we think, makes a very great contribution to the steadfastness of our people inside, such as opposing all the capitulatory solutions which Zionism is trying to impose on them. Add to this the support which has been received now from the Moroccan Government by Fatah in particular.

The Palestinian delegation was seen off by Mr Ahmad Abd as-Salam al-Baqqali from the royal court and by Mr Abu Marwan, director of the PLO office in Rabat, and a representative of the governor of Casablanca. [end recording]

SOVIET-MOROCCAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS USSR

LD111454Y Rabat MAP in English 1400 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct (MAP)--Members of the Morocco-Soviet Friendship Association traveled to the Soviet Union recently, led by their president Mohamed al Fassi, according to Moscow sources. The Moroccan delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad, Dushanbe, and Alma-Ata, where they observed Soviet scientific, economic and cultural innovations.

This exchange follows last January's "contract of the century" between the two countries, in which Morocco agreed to supply the USSR with phosphates until the end of the century. In a separate deal, the Soviets will construct a new 2 billion dollar phosphate mine at Meskala, near Essaouira.

GOVERNMENT REOPENS BU-CR'A PHOSPHATE MINES

LD131006Y Rabat MAP in English 0910 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bu-cr'a, Moroccan Sahara, 13 Oct (MAP)--The Saharan phosphate mines at Bu-cr'a, closed three years ago by guerrilla sabotage, have been reopened by Morocco, according to Western press sources. Bu-cr'a, one of the world's largest phosphate mines, was shut down in November 1975, when Morocco entered the former Spanish colony. Algerian-backed guerrillas, known as the POLISARIO [words indistinct] blew up power pylons at the mine and a strip of the 100 kilometer conveyor belt that carried the rock over to Laayoune Port. But now, Moroccan soldiers armed with machineguns and armored cars protect the 200 hundred workers there to get the mine running.

Colonel Mohamed Bennani, Moroccan Army commander in the Sahara, said the power line and conveyor belt will be working by the winter. Larbi el-Omari, the mine director, said the mines would soon start exporting processed phosphate at the annual rate of 3 million to 4 million tons, almost ten percent of total world trade in the mineral. Since the return of the Sahara to Morocco, the Bu-cr'a mines are run jointly for Spain, Morocco and Mauritania by the Moroccan state-owned phosphate agency, OCP.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL PREDICTS FURTHER ANTI-MOROCCAN ACTION

LD111523Y Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Daniel Junqua report: "POLISARIO Intends To Continue Its Attacks on Moroccan Territory"]

[Text] Hassi-Mafed-Boudjema--"This is not the first operation we have mounted in southern Morocco and it will not be the last." This statement was made at a press conference held not far from Hassi-Mafed-Boudjema, south of Tindouf, Monday 9 October by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's "defense minister", Brahim Ghali, with reference to the fighting which took place in Goulimine Province 29 and 30 September. In a message sent to President Boumediene 2 October King Hassan II held Algerian troops responsible for this "attack."

Mr Ghali said: "The King wanted to use this battle to mislead international opinion and influence the debate on West Sahara which is about to open in the United Nations. We will continue our operations in Moroccan territory as long as the king persists in denying our people's rights. The fighting could spread to Agadir, Rabat and even Tangier."

In reply to a question on contacts between POLISARIO and the new Mauritanian Government, Mr Ghali did not deny that they existed. However, he said, "I am not kept informed at my level," which may seem strange as he is one of the front's main leaders.

The Saharan official denied that POLISARIO had any part in the massacre of the crew of the South African trawler Zuiderster while fishing north of Nouadibou last week.

Journalists were able to talk to a group of 11 men who POLISARIO claims were captured in Morocco 30 September. They stated that they were taken prisoner by the "Saharan people" while they were escorting a supply convoy enroute from Foum-lahcen to Gueld-Benrezoug.

On Monday POLISARIO distributed a document entitled Rappel which stated that "the United Nations is still the best place for achieving a just and lasting settlement to the Saharan problem. This affair," the document continues, "is beyond the competence of regional or continental organizations....." This document is the POLISARIO's reply to remarks by Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheikh Ould Mohamed Lagdaf reported Sunday by the Moroccan daily L'OPINION which is the Istiqlal Party's newspaper. The minister in fact said he hoped that the United Nations would "do nothing regarding the Sahara which might jeopardize the work of the committee of wise men which the OAU has decided to form."

MEETINGS HELD BETWEEN POLISARIO, MAURITANIA IN FRANCE

LD121738Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A hope of peace, perhaps, in the Western Sahara. The POLISARIO just disclosed that its representatives had several direct contacts with Mauritanian ministers in Paris a month ago. According to the Saharan rebels, the negotiations have not yet come to anything, due to the intransigence of the Mauritanian authorities. But, for the time being, the POLISARIO does not intend to break the cease-fire which it unilaterally decided on several months ago.

MK ARENS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN LEBANON

TA121313Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpt] Israel's cabinet went into special session this morning. With that story, David Eppel:

As the Palestine Liberation Army units were being deployed in Beirut and as sporadic fire continued to hit the Christian quarters, the subject on the Israel Cabinet's agenda this morning was Lebanon. No details are available since the cabinet met in the framework of the ministerial defense committee, whose proceedings are secret. What we do know is that Israel's chief of staff and the head of military intelligence took part and that maps were on the table during the discussion. So, in the lack of the ministerial statement after the meeting, I turned to the man who heads Israel's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Prof Moshe Arens, to ask his opinion of the latest developments. [begin recording]

[Arens] I don't know what the meaning of the evacuation of the Soviet diplomatic personnel is. In the past, of course, they've augured not well for the events that came thereafter.

There are two things that we know of for sure and they are basic elements in the situation that exists today--one, the brutal attack of the Syrian Army on the Christian quarters of Beirut is, I think something unparalleled; and secondly, and this is the latest development, that they've brought the Palestine Liberation Army into the front lines in Beirut, which means that they've dropped all pretense of serving as an impartial arbiter, which has been their official position, between the sides as simply trying to mediate between them. But they've brought in, within the framework of their forces, the Palestine Liberation Army, which of course... whose ultimate objectives are well known vis-a-vis the Christians and, of course, vis-a-vis Israel as well.

[Eppel] Professor Arens, during the past few days, we've seen some random sniping and there have been some people killed in Beirut. But there has been none of the intensity of bombardments that we saw last week. Do you believe this to be a hiatus in the situation, or will we see a renewed attack by the Syrians?

[Arens] There's no way of knowing. It all depends on one man, namely, Yasir 'Arafat, and what he's going to decide, and I guess it's reasonable to assume that along with the appearance of the Israeli Navy offshore opposite Beirut one night, they're after the decision of the Security Council, which I guess to some extent was also connected with the appearance of the Israeli Navy and the signals that were sent across throughout the world and to the Syrians. All this has brought him to the conclusion that he better lay low for a while. Now, just how long he's going to lay low, I think only he knows.

[Eppel] And I think one can take it for granted that Israel is watching the situation as it has over the past week?

[Arens] Oh, we are very close, you know, it's 120 kilometers from Haifa. [end recording]

SOME CABINET MINISTERS FAVOR ACTION IN LEBANON

TA121944Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Cabinet ministers demand active Israeli intervention in Lebanon. This was learned by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram. The prime minister is of the opinion that Israel must exercise caution in its reactions to the events in Lebanon.

This is also the opinion prevalent in the government. Israel's position has been made clear to the Syrians via the United States. It is thought in the government that this constitutes a deterrent.

RENEWED SYRIAN ATTACK ON CHRISTIANS EXPECTED

TA121946Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Before the Knesset Subcommittee for Lebanon's Affairs IDF intelligence officers presented a report on the deployment of the Syrian forces in Beirut and around it. The assessment of members of the subcommittee is that the Syrians are planning an additional attack on the Christians.

TERRORIST FORCES SAID INCREASING IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA130611Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Tension is increasing in southern Lebanon in the wake of reports regarding the growing concentration of terrorists in the area north of the Christian enclave. The reports also speak of a concentration of Syrian units beyond the Litani River. Correspondent Yehezqel Hame'iri reports from the north. [begin recording]

The commanders of the militias and Phalangists in the enclave warn again against a surprise attack by the Syrians aided by Palestinian and terrorist forces both in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. Christian refugees who arrived from Beirut from the Al-Ashrafiyah area told about the surrounding of the Christian neighborhood by thousands of Palestinian combatants recruited into the Syrian Army. The refugees said that the Palestinians, immediately on their arrival, launched pressures and provocations in order to drive away the Christians remaining in the neighborhood and to take it over completely. Indeed, thousands of Christians are running away from the neighborhood leaving behind them their houses and property.

In southern Lebanon tension is also increasing. The terrorists continue to launch surprise attacks supported by artillery fire and katyushas in the direction of the villages of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah in the enclave.

Yesterday the terrorists fired for about 2 hours toward the villages from their positions north of the enclave. The militia and Phalangist forces returned artillery and mortar fire. The exchanges of fire took place until late in the evening yesterday.

According to reports reaching the Christian commanders in the enclave, it is clear that artillery and infantry forces have recently been moving in the region north of the enclave. The Christian commanders claim that they are in the possession of reliable information to the effect that reinforced terrorist units with artillery support are concentrating in the area of Rayhan, about 12 km north of Metulla. Several Syrian Army units are with the terrorist units there. The Christians are concerned about these concentrations and warn against a surprise attack that will take advantage of the renewed contacts between Israel and Egypt. [end recording]

DEPENDENCE BETWEEN TWO FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS REJECTED

TA121338Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 12 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzzi Benziman]

[Text] Senior sources in Jerusalem said yesterday that in talks between President Carter and Dayan and Weizman it had been agreed that the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks beginning today in Washington would revolve around the peace treaty between the two countries and would not be dependent on progress in the contacts to establish a self-rule in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

The sources, who received a report on the talks between Carter and the two Israeli ministers, claim that in the conversation President Carter expressed hope and the desire that the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks end as soon as possible. A major part of the meeting was devoted to assessments about developments in the Middle East after the establishment of peace between Israel and Egypt. President Carter told the two ministers that he had not yet replied to King Husayn's questions to Washington in the wake of the Camp David accords.

Other sources maintain that there have recently been signs of moderation in King Husayn's position with respect to the possibility of joining the political process. The HA'AREZ correspondent points out that without Jordan's joining there is no real chance of establishing a self-rule in Judaea and Samaria because this move depends on cooperation from the local leadership in the West Bank which, up to now, has not showed any signs of this.

On the other hand, a greater willingness can be seen coming from part of the Gaza Strip leadership, in which Egypt has a great deal of influence, toward joining the process to establish the self-rule.

Experienced observers recommend closely following the assessment that the Egyptian delegation will not make progress in the bilateral talks dependent on progress toward changing the status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

W. BANK AUTHORITY NOT LINKED TO AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT

TA121338Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Amir Shapira]

[Text] Israel has no intention of abolishing the military government in Judaea and Samaria the day an agreement with Egypt is signed nor is anything known of there being any interdependence between the two events.

A senior defense official said this yesterday in reaction to reports from Cairo that As-Sadat had mentioned this in his speech yesterday. (News agency reports of the Egyptian president's speech did not mention this clause.)

According to the Israeli source, the framework agreements signed at Camp David do not include this and the defense establishment knows nothing of this interdependence. If As-Sadat did say this, and the reason is not clear, this is an unacceptable demand and all that can be said at the moment is that Israel has no intention of this nature. At any rate, he added, now we are not even talking about deployment toward such a possibility and certainly not before the political establishment instructs this. According to the same source, the defense establishment has received no instruction mentioning this possibility so far.

Elements in the military government with whom I have spoken now believe that the autonomy plan for Judaea and Samaria is a long way off and it is impossible to make progress without a significant change in Israel's policy toward the territories. In their assessment, Israel must cut itself off from the timetable that it set for itself, which is synchronized to the implementation of its moves in the framework of the two agreements signed. It should demand a few months during which it should act to drastically change the public climate in the West Bank to allow moderate forces to move away from the alliance that exists today with the nationalist elements which reject the autonomy plan. In this framework, Israel must take measures to prevent organization by nationalist elements who today enjoy freedom of activity thus undermining any possibility of cooperation among the elements who would be prepared to cooperate and progress toward the establishment of the autonomy.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES CURRENT MOOD IN TERRITORIES

TA121927Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Oct 78 p 18 TA

[Tawfiq Khuri commentary]

[Text] Most prominent figures in East Jerusalem and the West Bank rejected the Camp David agreements and the autonomy plan. They used identical reasons for justification when requested to explain why they reject those agreements. For a moment it appeared that there was a higher political entity in the territories directing the notables' steps.

There is no doubt the public discussion in territories on the Camp David agreements was one of the most stormy, comprehensive and organized discussions held since the 6-Day War. It even created a consensus in the territories, and placed extremists and moderates in one line.

As big as were the divergences and the noise in the Arab camp about the agreements, so was the magnitude of the interest the inhabitants of the territories showed about them. Everybody is talking about the Camp David agreements. All are dismayed and asking what really happened. Will their rejection be a subject of wailing for years? These were only some of the reverberating questions in every house, cafe, office and business in the territories.

However, Egypt and Israel, the two countries which must give clear replies to the inhabitants of the territories, loitered a little. The authorities in Israel and in Egypt were in ecstasy during the first days after signing the framework agreement, and from this, perhaps, stems the failure to give immediate replies to the inhabitants of the territories, while the PLO, through its supporters in the territories, and with the unreserved assistance of the rejectionist countries, was quick to exploit this vacuum, and to give replies according to its views.

Nevertheless, the Egyptian-Israeli failure and the PLO's nimble reaction were not enough to allow so united an opinion to be formed in the territories against the Camp David agreements. In fact, the inhabitants of the territories took a part in that process, while the man in the street was assailed by meditations and amazement. The notables and mayors had a close look at the agreements as the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem, 2 days after the signing in Washington, distributed the text in English and in Arabic among them.

Replies were numerous and varied, but their main point was the same: as long as there is no mention of founding an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip we shall not accept the autonomy plan. This is what extremists and moderates, pro-Jordan and pro-PLO people said, in pungent tunes or in less pungent ones.

Yet it is not the tunes which interest us at this stage, and not even the stand adopted by the mayors and the prominent people. The point of interest is the scenario adopted by public figures in the territories about the future. Tactics are of interest too. Indeed, there is a scenario and there are tactics.

In a mayors' meeting held in East Jerusalem more than a week ago, I had the opportunity to hold many talks with some of the participants in the meeting, and the situation was clarified to me.

One thing is obvious: the position that the PLO is the only and exclusive representative of the Palestinian people, and that only it must be a party in any negotiation, is not absolute, and is liable to change with circumstances.

The participants in the meeting were united in the opinion that thanks to the PLO's armed fight, thanks to the sabotage actions it carried out, the Palestinian question gained international recognition as a national problem. The leaders of the Arab population in the territories are ready to say "no" to the PLO. Perhaps there was no unanimity of opinion about the correctness of the PLO's policy and ways. They will do so only when it becomes clear to them that this organization deviates from the aim and is about to lose an opportunity.

What about the scenario?

The mayors and the notables in East Jerusalem are sure that the plan proposed, in its present formulation, will not be accepted by the population, and will not contribute to improving their situation. They are also sure the PLO, which some of them dub a "trouble maker", with the active assistance of the rejectionist countries can torpedo any Egyptian-Israeli agreement, or any agreement not containing a solution to the Palestinian problem that will conform with their formula.

According to some of the leaders of the Arab population, these compromises are sufficient to accept taking part in the negotiations on peace. These compromises are sufficient to show independence and initiative, insofar as the PLO does not show flexibility or a readiness to achieve a reasonable solution.

How does one reach such an objective?

Many leaders of the Arab population in the territories think that President Carter cannot be "more Palestinian than the Palestinians." He must be supplied with good reasons in order to exert a stronger pressure on Israel. According to their opinion, violent opposition must be shown to the autonomy plan in order to convince the U.S. President that without a suitable solution to the Palestinian question, there will be no chance to obtain a stable peace arrangement in the Middle East.

Those who know the Palestinians' history in Eretz Yisra'el during the twenties can understand how a local Palestinian leadership can be formed. Today, as in the twenties, the clubs play an important role in forming a local leadership.

During the twenties two clubs were formed in Jerusalem, the ("Al-Muntadah") Club and the ("An-Nasser al-Arabi") Club. These two clubs which were rivals, were the places from the Palestinian leadership grew.

Today, there are two clubs with other names in East Jerusalem, the "Arab Universities Graduates Association," the chairman of which is Dr (Amin al-Khatib), and the "Professional Unions Club," presided over by Engineer (Ibrahim Daqqaq). For the last few weeks these two clubs have been showing extensive social and political activity, and they are the centers around which new leaderships are being created.

W. BANK REACTIONS TO KING HUSAYN'S SPEECH NOTED

TA121728Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Our correspondent reports that King Husayn's speech yesterday was received with mixed feelings in the region, and has created a split between Jordan's supporters and PLO supporters. The supporters of Jordan welcomed the speech while the PLO supporters were reserved about Husayn's renewed (?interest) in the issue of the territories. Correspondent Mikha'el Maymon reports: [Begin recording]

The pro-Jordanian paper, the East Jerusalem AL-QUDS, had headlines welcoming King Husayn's speech. Statements by (Anwar al-Khatib), (Hikmat al-Masri), the shaykhs from (Muhtased) and Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frayj who all support the positions expressed by the king were quoted. (Anwar al-Khatib) even suggested that this speech should be viewed as a new national charter that would end the dispute between Jordan and the PLO. AL-QUDS especially welcomed the clear position of King Husayn regarding Jerusalem. It is interesting to note that the Hebron and Jericho mayors, known for their support of the PLO, joined this position. It should be noted that Hebron's mayor, Fahd al-Qawasimi, who was elected due to his support for the PLO maintained close contacts with Jordan over the last year, contacts that resulted in financial aid from Jordan for Hebron municipality.

A cool reaction came from the other direction. The PLO-supporters such as the Ramallah, Al-Birah, Bi'r Zayt and Tulkarm mayors condemned the king's attempt to again meddle in the affairs of Judaea and Samaria. This position was clearly expressed by the pro-PLO paper AL-FAJR. AL-FAJR is indignant about King Husayn's disregard of the Rabat conference resolutions that declared the PLO to be the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The king's hints that the heaviest burden is today shouldered by Jordan are rejected by AL-FAJR. The paper states that a clear and decisive position is needed these days and not the hesitant and vague position of King Husayn's remarks. [end recording]

SHARON DENIES THREAT TO RESIGN FROM GOVERNMENT

TA121609Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon this evening firmly denied that he had threatened to resign from the government if he was not sent as a member of the team to the Washington negotiations. Mr Sharon told correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the remarks made by Dr Yosef Burg in the meeting of his Knesset faction are totally without foundation. I highly appreciate Dr Burg, but I do not understand what has happened to him this time, Minister Sharon said.

BURG SAYS MINISTER SHARON MISUNDERSTOOD HIM

TA121908Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Interior Minister Yosef Burg said that whoever quoted him as saying that Minister Sharon had threatened to resign if he was not sent to Washington took Burg's words out of context.

Minister Burg explained that he only told the MAFDAL Knesset faction that he does not want to refer to stories such as the story of Minister Sharon's threat. Minister Sharon has already most vehemently denied this story.

GE'ULA KOHEN LETTER CAUSES CONTROVERSY

TA121736Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Mr Ge'ula Kohen again aroused a storm in the Knesset today when she began collecting signatures of Knesset members on a letter calling for an emergency session of the Knesset. She wants this session to decide to link the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt to an Egyptian recognition of Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem. Eighteen Knesset members, mainly from the coalition, signed the letter that aroused the indignation of many ministers. Three Knesset members have retracted their support for the letter in the wake of pressure exerted on them.

As of noon 18 Knesset members signed the letter: 14 from the Likud, 3 from the MAFDAL and 1 from the Alinement. MK Hayyim Druckman who joined Ge'ula Kohen's initiative, took advantage of the meeting of his faction at noon today to try to enlist the support of all his colleagues. When the letter was handed to Dr Burg in the course of the meeting, he rose from his seat angrily crying that this is complete folly. Dr Burg claimed the letter is aimed at torpedoing the Camp David agreements and in addition that the letter's reference only to Jerusalem and not all of Judaea and Samaria may give rise to the thought that Israel's demands for sovereignty are limited to Jerusalem.

MK Eli'ezer Avtabi, who had already signed the letter, hurried to erase his signature in the wake of Dr Burg's reaction. Even MK Hayyim Druckman, who was one of the initiators of the letter, promised to think about retracting his signature. MK Avraham Melamed, from the MAFDAL doves, whose signature on the letter greatly surprised his colleagues, claimed that he had not signed it.

In the meantime the interior minister furiously left the meeting hall of the MAFDAL faction and went to the Knesset cafeteria. There he met MK Hayyim Kaufman, the head of the Herut Knesset faction, one of the signers of the letter, who was sitting with Minister Moshe Nissim. Burg loudly reprimanded him demanding that he retract his signature. Kaufman claimed that he was misled and demanded that Ge'ula Kohen strike his signature from the letter. Minister Moshe Nissim reacted strongly too, and according to reports from MAFDAL sources, he asked for the list of signatories in order to transfer it to the prime minister so that the latter could persuade the other coalition members to retract their signatures.

SETTLEMENT ACTIVITY IN WEST BANK REPORTED

TA122029Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpts] The Housing and Construction Ministry has completed plans for establishing the city of Ma'ale Ha'adumim. The work of preparing the ground for the first neighborhood will begin in about 2 weeks. Our correspondent for settlement affairs, Yig'al Goren reports that at the first stage an intrastructure for building 1,000 residence units will be prepared. In addition, the ministry continues to build Ma'ale Efrayim, the urban center for the Jordan Valley settlements. A senior source in the Housing and Construction Ministry denied the reports that it has already been decided to set up a city in the Nizzana area instead of the city of Yamit.

PARS DENIES STUDENT DEATHS IN UNIVERSITY CLASH

LD121154Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY quoted informed sources today as saying that the report filed by the UPI yesterday regarding the death of several students during Tehran University demonstrations and clashes with security forces is incorrect. UPI reported yesterday that during the student demonstrations at a mosque near Tehran University the students clashed with security officers, as a result of which three students were killed. PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting informed sources, reports that there were no casualties in the clashes between the students and security officers yesterday.

TEHRAN REPORTS 134 RELEASED FROM JAIL

LD121552Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] It was reported today that 134 people who were arrested last week on charges of anti-state activities in Tehran and the provinces have been released from jail.

COPPER MINE WORKERS RETURN TO WORK 11 OCTOBER

LD111716Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that workers at the Sarcheshmeh copper mines and office workers at the headquarters of the National Iranian Copper Industries Company ended their strike this morning and returned to work. At a meeting held at the headquarters of the National Iranian Copper Industries Company in the presence of the managing director and all the office workers this morning, all the workers' demands were reviewed and received a positive response.

INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PRESS STRIKE

LD121058Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report by our colleague, Yusof Khanali:

The Tehran evening newspapers were not published last night. Today, the morning newspapers failed to appear. The papers are missed in a tangible way. When the two major evening papers failed to appear last night the city felt as if it had lost two of its viewing windows. Without the morning papers today as well, we feel how much we miss them all. Perhaps because of this and the force of habit we wish to see them back and read in them our country's news developments. Regarding how long the absence of these papers will continue and what has been done to get them published again this morning, 'Ameli-Tehrani, minister of information and tourism, supplied the following information in the course of a telephone interview: [begin recording]

[Ameli-Tehrani] Unfortunately, contrary to my expections, I noticed that the morning papers also failed to appear. My information is that as a result of a misunderstanding yesterday, the staff on these papers walked off the job. As a result, the evening papers were not published. At any rate I hope that with favorable contacts we plan to institute, efforts will be made to remove the misunderstanding and have the papers back again today.

[Question] Mr Ameli-Tehrani, regarding your talks in connection with the nonpublication of the evening papers, will the talks you plan to hold be with the papers which have failed to appear or is it going to be a cabinet matter?

[Answer] I think we should discuss the matter with the journalists concerned in an effort to identify the causes and remove the misunderstanding that might have arisen. I don't see any reason why the papers should not be published. Of course, the supreme interest of the nation is a consideration which they themselves recognize as well as we do. The sensitivity of the times we live in and the problems we are facing are something that perhaps they realize as much as we do. So they should bear these considerations in mind. I don't think there should be any reason why the papers would not be published.

It happens that I have some interesting news for them. This concerns the fact that we are getting applications from those who used to operate newspapers in the past and a number of applications from those who want to start a newspaper. As for the new applications, we have no problem and we can grant a license in accordance with the law. As for the resumption of old newspapers, we have been studying the matter. The interesting point is that those papers which did not close of their own volition may resume publication. I think this is good news for the press. That there is such an interest on their part to resume operation proves the existence of a favorable atmosphere for the press in the country. [end recording]

UNION LEADERS PRESENT DEMANDS TO LABOR MINISTER

LD121028Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0500 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of more than 100 unions held a meeting with the minister of labor and social affairs today and put their demands to him and discussed their problems.

SHAH APPOINTS NEW EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO COURT

LD101414Y Tehran PARS in English 0844 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, PANA (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--On the orders of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr, Sho'a'oddin Shafa was appointed as educational advisor to the imperial court, it was announced today. Shafa holds the rank of ambassador.

RELIGIOUS OPPOSITION LEADER ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD061608Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni arrived in Paris at 1420 today. As you know, Ayatollah Khomeyni is the leader of the religious opposition in Iran who has been a refugee in Iraq--in Baghdad.

AFGHANISTAN

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED 26 SEPTEMBER

LDT121908Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The information directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that Hafizollah Amin, the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, on the afternoon of 26 September, received Dr (Helga Meyer), a correspondent of HORIZONT magazine of the Democratic Republic of Germany, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and answered the correspondent's questions as follows:

First of all, Hafizollah Amin, the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, explained to the correspondent a summary of the country's foreign and domestic policies and asked her to put any questions which she may like. Dr (Meyer) in reply expressed her thanks for the opportunity given to her for the interview and described the spectacular changes that have taken place in the various economic, political and social spheres in the country under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, after the grand Sowr [April] Revolution, to the vice premier and minister of foreign affairs.

[Question] I wish first of all to ask you what, up to the present, are the important results of the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

[Answer] On the international (?arena) we have pursued the policy of active and positive nonalinement based upon the principles of amicable coexistence. [Words indistinct] as a country loyal to the policy of nonalinement, we will continue this peaceful policy. We do not interfere in any country's domestic affairs and we do not permit any country on the face of the earth to intervene in our internal affairs. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan took an active and revolutionary part as an independent country, as a [words indistinct] and government and as a nonalined country in the international meetings such as special meeting of the United Nations on disarmament, the Nonalined Foreign Ministers' Coordination Conference at Havana, the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Nonalined States in Belgrade, the Technical Cooperation Conference of Developing Countries in Argentina, the (?ESCAP) Ministerial Conference on the Expansion of Trade at New Delhi and the Regional Conference [words indistinct] of Asia and the Pacific Nations in Colombo. This is warmly hailed by the progressive countries of the world. Therefore, because of our interest in continuing and expanding good-neighborly and friendly relations with countries we have established very friendly relations with our great northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, and we believe that our friendship will grow on the basis of respect for each other's rights and equality. [Words indistinct] we have friendly contacts with India and we consider the recent visit by the Indian foreign minister to Afghanistan to be important for (?saving) our friendship.

We wish to have friendly relations with Iran and Pakistan and China, and to develop our relations. Our amicable relations with the socialist countries, including the Democratic Republic of Germany, are becoming stronger in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. In conformity with the policy of peacefulness and growth of ties of friendship with all countries, we sent recently goodwill missions to the Soviet Union, Cuba, India, Iraq, Bulgaria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the revolutionary government of Ethiopia and Libya.

This has brought useful results. We have rejected efforts by South Korea to develop relations, severed our diplomatic relations with it and established fruitful contacts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which we recognize as the sole representative of the entire people of Korea, and we are desirous of expanding and strengthening relations with that country in all political, economic and cultural spheres.

[Question] Please give your opinion on the role which the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will play in the nonalinement movement in the region.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] for consolidating the nonalinement movement. We are closely bound to the principles of nonalinement and that is why are are supporting, for the sake of world peace, general disarmament, abolishing of [word indistinct] military bases in others' territory and [words indistinct]. And we strongly condemn policies of racial discrimination and apartheid. We are endeavoring to preserve peace in our region and develop more friendly relations with our neighbors. We hope that the national issue of Pakhtun and Baluch peoples will find a solution in the light of history and long experience in the region, through political talks and negotiations between us and Pakistan. I must state that the foreign policy followed by us is endorsed and supported by many countries, particularly the progressive countries in the world. It is (?a mere matter) that the socialist countries are the true and natural friends of the nonalined countries, which have deep respect for the national sovereignty and independence of these countries and which withhold no cooperation with them in an atmosphere of friendship and equality.

[Question] What are your views on the creation of peaceful region in the Indian Ocean, and what role will Afghanistan play in achieving this principle?

[Answer] We determinedly support the principle that the Indian Ocean should be preserved as a region of peace and should be free of every form of military operations. We have expressed the fact consistently and everywhere and we have explained its usefulness. We will continue this just struggle only according to the will of our people.

[Question] If possible, please say something on relations between the socialist countries and the new revolutionary regime in Afghanistan.

[Answer] The Soviet Union was (?the first) and other socialist countries were among the first states to officially recognize our revolution. We have obtained moral, political and economic assistance from them and their support for our revolution has struck an important blow upon imperialistic sources. It is an honor that we stand next to them as a country possessing equal rights in friendly relations. Our national sovereignty and independence are fully respected in our relations.

[Question] In your opinion, how can the process of the Sowr Revolution and world revolution be compared?

[Answered] The Sowr Revolution undoubtedly is a part of the world revolution. Our revolution took place under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, or the party of the working class. Hence, our revolution is a people's and workers' revolution which marches toward building a new society, that is, a society free of exploitation of the individual by the individual and is based upon right and justice.

Therefore, the notable place and role of our revolution are clear; and our revolution is considered a part of the process of the world revolution which, with its proletarian revolutionary character, according to the epoch-making workers' theory, and with its special forms, has succeeded.

[Question] Is the theory of noncapitalistic growth applicable in your country?

[Answer] We are determined to shorten the path of development so that a society that is free of exploitation of the individual by the individual, in which the principle of (?capacity) may rule and everyone may benefit from the amount of work he does, may be created (?collectively) and the name of exploitation may no longer exist. All of us are aware that this can be achieved under conditions in Afghanistan in the best manner through noncapitalistic growth in which we believe and we will follow.

[Question] What difficulties are presently being encountered by the revolution and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan? Are these difficulties of an ideological or administrative nature?

[Answer] The Sowr Revolution has succeeded, with the full support of the people of Afghanistan, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and participation by the patriotic officers and men who are members of our party. Our revolution, which was brought about by our own people without the least intervention by others, amazed the world and equally surprised our friends and our enemies, with the difference that by hearing about it our friends became happy and our enemies depressed. Imperialism, through its hirelings and agents--that is, the Moslem-looking (?Farangis) known as Ekhwanis, who exploit the sacred faith of Islam for serving the non-Moslem aliens--are (?hatching) treacherous plots and indulging in nefarious acts against our revolution and revolutionary government. They are conspiring against the interests of the people of Afghanistan. The major enemies of our revolution are these same Ekhwanis, or Moslem-looking (?Farangis), who are spies and agents of the imperialists and are receiving financial and moral assistance from the reactionary circles. You certainly will be aware that our great leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, has recently proclaimed a sacred Jihad against these Moslem-appearing (?Farangis). The group known by the name of Ekhwanis, which always have links with imperialism, have been exposed in the past not only in Afghanistan but in several progressive Arab countries. And in our country, too, they are being (?eliminated) by the (?loyal) people. Furthermore, the [words indistinct] under the leadership of Babrak Karmal [word indistinct] of imperialism and also the extremist leftists and narrow-minded nationalists are operating against the interests of our country and in order to serve the enemies of the Sowr Revolution and the people of Afghanistan.

TRANSPORT PURCHASE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LDT122130Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 4 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] The agreement for the purchase of transport equipment for the Ministry of Mines and Industries Projects was signed with the Avtoeksport Company of the Soviet Union today. Under the terms of the agreement, about $1.6 million worth of transport equipment are being purchased by the Ministry of Mines and Industries which will be delivered in the next 4 to 6 months. A spokesman of the ministry reported that the agreement was concluded on the basis of bids and offers received in which the Avtoeksport price was the lowest.

INDIA

TEXT OF VAJPAYEE'S SPEECH TO UNGA

BK1211OOY Delhi ISI in English 0834 GMT 12 Oct 78 BK

[Part one of "text" of 10 October address by Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee to UN General Assembly]

[Text] Mr President, may I extend to you on behalf of my delegation and myself our warm felicitations on your unanimous election as President of the 33d session of the General Assembly. Your elevation to this high office is as much a tribute to your diplomatic skill and eminence as it is a recognition of the constructive role played by your country, Colombia, in world affairs.

We are glad to welcome the Solomon Islands as the youngest and 150th member of the United Nations. We have every hope that this newest partner of the family of nations will make a useful contribution to the work of this world body.

Mr President: Enduring peace, the maintenance of which is one of the principal purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, is the age old aspiration of man. It is one of the abiding yearnings of the common man in all parts of our planet. It is both an elemental urge--like freedom from starvation and want--as well as the ultimate objective of every society. It is the yardstick with which to measure the excellence of any social organisation; a happy society is where peace reigns supreme. That is why the prayers of all--irrespective of religion and belief--end with an invocation to peace.

And yet, in spite of centuries of the care and nourishment bestowed upon it, world peace still remains a tender plant, buffeted by occasional whiffs of cold war, threatened by injustice and inequity, and dwarfed by the indignities that are still heaped by man upon man.

Even though the clouds gathering over the international horizon have lifted of late and the process of detente, which had suffered a set back, has regained some momentum, the vision on a durable world peace has yet to take firm shape. Since I last stood before this August assembly, rivalry for spheres of influence has adversely affected some new areas. There is no let up in the arms race, quantitatively or qualitively. Disarmament is still a distant goal, and the probability of a nuclear war looms over us like a menacing shadow. Doubts that new alignments are being forged against old adversaries and that preparations are being made to play a new card to outwit the opponents have introduced an unexpected dimension in the international scenario.

One of the principle causes of the continuing threat to peace is that world politics as well as world economy are dominated by the interests of a few countries. This is not a new phenomenon; it has its roots in history. The compulsion to gain strategic advantages and the propensity to exploit differences continue to characterize the international climate. Institutions of multilateral militarism are being maintained and the urge to deploy them for sectarian purposes is growing instead of diminishing. Some of these institutions are known to have lost their relevance or usefulness. Yet the political courage to bury them is found lacking. There is no doubt that the big powers can do a great deal more to improve the international atmosphere by exemplary behaviour and by displaying greater understanding of each others' legitimate interests. But this understanding has to be within the framework of an equitable international order in which small and medium-sized countries would enjoy assured peace, equality and justice. Unless there is genuine acceptance of the principle of peaceful coexistence, the desire to live and let live and the determination to convert Cold War confrontation into competitive cooperation, the process of detente will not show the desired results.

Detente is only a first step in creating the climate for finding long term solutions to problems with a view to achieving durable peace. We welcome the process of detente because of its multiplier effect if it is pursued in the right spirit. We have therefore been urging its extension to all fields of activity and to all parts of the globe.

Mr President: Each member nation of this August body is endowed with its own national genius and its distinctive national personality and ethos. Each follows its own socio-economic system and has its specific pattern and strategy of development.

Any attempt to impose conformity based on ideological and other considerations and to reduce the rich diversity of nations to a common denominator will not only divest this world of its infinite variety but also pose serious threats to peace. The charter prohibits the use of force save in self-defence or in the common interest and requires the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

And yet nations have been resorting to force against each other quite often, aided and abetted from outside and with the consequential dangers of exploitation and domination. We have seen that while such conflicts may sometimes come to an end as a result of external intervention, cessation of hostilities is seldom followed by genuine peace. The root cause of the conflict often remains unresolved while the strategic interests of outside parties become deeply entrenched.

In the long run, disputes and conflicts can be amicably settled only through mutual understanding and accommodation. By building solid foundations of mutual cooperation, nations can develop a stake in peace, stability and good neighbourliness which will be impervious to the outbursts of momentary differences which are bound to arise from time to time.

As recommended in the Declaration of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Countries held in Belgrade in July 1978, governments involved in disputes should make every effort themselves to reach a peaceful settlement through bilateral negotiations. Some regional organisations as well as the UN itself provide mechanisms for conciliation, although their efficacy would obviously depend on the spirit of goodwill and mutual accomodation that the parties themselves can show.

Peace remains endangered also because the resolution of major international disputes has been delayed or neglected far too long. Differences among nations, as among individuals, if not resolved expeditiously, tend to erode trust which is the basic precondition for resolving them.

By far the most potent threat to world peace is the continuing arms race, particularly of nuclear armaments. It militates against the fundamental objective of the United Nations "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." The arms race undermines the sovereignty and stability of nations. It also goes against such principles of the charter as refraining from the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes. It is also contrary to the objective of the international community to establish a new international economic order. We must keep on reminding ourselves of the relationship between disarmament, which could save up to $400 billion annually of infructous [as received] expenditure, and development chronically hampered by lack of funds. The contrast is unavoidable and the irony inescapable. There is no greater distortion of resources allocation at the global level than those devoted to the arms race.

Decades of efforts have yeilded only a few arms limitation measures, such as the prohibition of certain kinds of nuclear tests, the agreement on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT), and the prohibition of bacteriological weapons.

In spite of three rounds of talks between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on the Indian Ocean, there is no perceptible movement towards the goal of implementing the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. What is ironic is that the littoral countries, which are affected most by the big power rivalry in the ocean, are not directly involved in these talks. We have been told that the talks will be resumed shortly and we trust that this would lead to a speedy elimination of big power rivalry and military presence in the Indian Ocean, thereby facilitating the implementation of the General Assembly resolution declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

In the field of nuclear disarmament there has been little real progress. This is indeed disturbing because of the threat nuclear weapons pose to the very survival of mankind. The nature of the current negotiations and their direction are not such as to assure mankind that the probability of a nuclear war will be reduced if not removed. We, the non-nuclear weapon states, are entitled to this assurance for the right to survival is basic to all other rights. We cannot therefore be indifferent to the outcome of the current negotiations. On the contrary, we would expect the negotiations to take fully into account the aspirations of the overwhelming majority for peace and security in a world free of weapons of mass destruction. India believes that partial measures, such as the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones comprising the nuclear have nots, are unlikely to generate any genuine feeling of security unless there is at the same time significant progress towards nuclear disarmament. Surely the more urgent task is to reach agreement on measures for the non-use and the phased reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and on a moratorium on all nuclear tests pending the conclusion of a genuine and non-discriminatory comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. It was with this in view that at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, India took the initiative of tabling two draft resolutions covering these aspects of disarmament.

The final objective must, of course, be to bring about general and complete disarmament under effective international control to which we all subscribed in the historic resolution adopted by the General Assembly in November 1959. It was obvious then, as it is obvious now, that disarmament should be general, in the sense of its universal application, and it should be complete, in the sense of its covering all weapon systems.

We continue to believe that all aspects of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, are important. Yet it has been our consistent policy that nuclear disarmament must be given the topmost priority. The foremost task facing humanity is to dismantle and to destroy nuclear weapons. The concept of a security system of which nuclear weapons represent the most dangerous and totally unacceptable component must be abandoned.

We must recognize and accept the primary role of the United Nations in this field. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that the special session succeeded in bringing disarmament deliberations and negotiations squarely within the United Nations.

Mr President: It is the considered view of the Government of India that if we are to make progress in moving towards our goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control we should take the following steps:

1. Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons including, in particular, the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty pending which a moratorium on further testing of nuclear weapons.

2. Cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

3. Reduction and eventual elimination of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons within an agreed time framework.

4. Conclusion of a convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

5. Elimination of all other weapons of mass destruction.

6. Limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

Mr President: Apart from the disarmament problem, there are other major issues of global concern which, if not resolved expeditiously and in a just and fair manner could tear asunder the fragile fabric of world peace.

In the Middle East there are at present some new moves and countermoves and in the current fluid situation, which the parties themselves are engaged in reassessing developments, it would be premature for us to pronounce any judgement. Suffice it to say that the Security Council Resolutions 242 and 335 and the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the Palestine question constitute a principled basis for a comprehensive and lasting peace settlement. We should like to reaffirm in this connection certain principles that are fundamental for the establishment of enduring peace. These are: the nonacquisition of territory by force and the evacuation of Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1977; the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self determination and to a nation state of their own; and the right of all states in the Middle East to exist in security and peace within internationally recognized boundaries.

The situation in Lebanon is a source of continuing concern for all of us. Here is an unfortunate country which has fallen prey to the power politics of the Middle East and where at the moment, by a strange twist of fate, Arabs are killing other Arabs encouraged and assisted by outside forces. There is no doubt in our mind that first and foremost national reconciliation in Lebanon must be achieved in order to immunize the country from external pressures. I am glad that the parties concerned have responded positively to the Security Council's call for an immediate cease-fire. It is important that the cease-fire should be scrupulously maintained. I hope that initiatives for a just and honourable reconciliation will be supported by all peace-loving peoples.

Although the situation in divided Cyprus has remained peaceful during the past year, chiefly due to the presence of the UN force, there has been no progress either in regard to the withdrawal of foreign forces or in the search for an agreed basis for resumption of the intercommunal negotiations. The dimensions of the Cyprus problem, both the external and internal aspects, are such that it can be solved by peaceful means provided the parties concerned recognize the legitimate rights and interests of each other and are willing to display a spirit of mutual accommodation. However, no solution will last unless it respects the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonalignment of Cyprus.

The preamble of the charter "reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of all nations large and small." This objective is directly related to the purpose of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security. For peace does not lie in a mere cessation of hostilities or containment of conflicts or even in disarmament measures concluded in a general environment of violence, coercion and subjugation. As Gandhi said: "The way to peace is the way to truth." Truth lies in equality and justice. An individual cannot pursue truth--the highest urge of his soul--unless he is able to exercise his fundamental freedoms and human rights.

Nothing is more degrading to human dignity than the practice of discrimination on the ground of race. Similarly, the first step toward ensuring equality among nations is to take the process of decolonisation to its logical conclusion. In Southern Africa we continue to witness the most pernicious combination of colonial domination and racial discrimination. The minority white regime of South Africa, in a bid to preserve its privileges, has been subjecting the majority population to the worst forms of human degradation, including torture, brutal repression, slavery and the denial of all fundamental freedoms.

The United Nations has been seized with this matter since India raised it for the first time in the first session of the General Assembly in 1946. Since then, the South African Government has openly and flagrantly flouted all the UN resolutions, decisions and sanctions. It has done so partly because of the supporting defiance of UN resolutions by other countries. We must not let our reiteration of opposition to this racist policy become a mere ritual at annual General Assembly sessions. The international community cannot evade its responsibility for taking effective measures to liquidate the dehumanizing practice of apartheid.

With the adoption of Security Council Resolution 435 on 29 September, there is some hope that the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African Government can be ended peacefully. Namibia can emerge as an independent country with majority rule not by the slow internal settlement sought to be promoted by the South African regime, but only with the full implementation of the Security Council resolution. If the South African Government rejects the plan approved by the Security Council and reverts to its familiar path--intransigence and definance of world public opinion, the armed liberation struggle is bound to be intensified. The Security Council would then be fully justified in invoking the application of measures under Chapter Seven of the Charter.

We believe that the present stalemate in Zimbabwe is largely due to the ambivalence of some powers on the question of the "internal settlement." The only effective way to end the stalemate and perpetuation of the illegal regime of Ian Smith is to transfer power to the elected majority on the basis of one man and one vote and an agreed plan for the transition to genuine independence. Meanwhile, we should continue the sanctions against the racist regime, widen their scope and apply them more rigorously.

Decolonization, elimination of racism and racial discrimination and economic liberation of peoples, are essential preconditions for securing the fundamental rights of people and for the promotion of human dignity and the free exercise of human rights. Equally important is the need for national governments assuming the primary responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the fundamental freedoms of the individual.

The historic mandate of the Indian people in favour of fundamental freedoms left no doubt regarding the deep-seated and basic commitment of our people to human values and human rights. We therefore attach great importance to the activities of the United Nations devoted to this important issue of our times.

We cannot achieve a durable and just peace until there is a transformation of the very quality and structure of the present world order. Characterized by glaring inequalities and imbalances among nations and the widening chasm between the rich and poor countries, the existing order works inexorably against the interests of the poorer countries.

The prevalence of mass poverty among a sizable proportion of the world population--as much as 800 million--living in developing countries is in large part attributable to the inequities of the present international economic system. Poverty breeds tension, debases human personality and makes a mockery of the achievements of science and technology.

Recent developments have shown that basically there is an unwillingness on the part of the major developed countries to begin serious negotiations to restructure the world economic order. The General Assembly committee of the whole was expected to be the supreme UN body to monitor, supervise and impart momentum to negotiations on major development issues in all UN forums. But for almost a year after its creation it has not even gotten off the ground. We hope that following a discussion of this subject in the plenary of the assembly an agreement would soon be reached enabling the committee to resume its work on the basis of its original mandate.

The developed countries have not till now agreed even to discuss at the international level the question of bringing about structural changes in their economies for the optimal utilization of world resources and, specifically, for facilitating increased imports from developing countries. Some of the developed countries have recently refused even to reiterate their commitment for attaining the target of the second international development strategy for providing 0.70 percent of GNP as official development assistance to developing countries.

There is, on the other hand, a resurgence of protectionism in the developed market economy countries in the form of an increase in the incidence and scope of selective nontariff barriers as well as antidumping duties.

The measures that the developed countries are prepared to adopt are still in the nature of tinkerings with the present world economic order and in the form of hesitant ad hoc concessions.

Developed countries have sought to justify these retrogressive actions as a means to deal with their admittedly real problem of unemployment and stagnation. It should, however, be obvious that these short term and shortsighted measures, apart from having disastrous consequences for the development prospects of the developing countries, are neither conducive to a healthy growth of the world economy nor in their own long term interests. No lasting solution to the malaise afflicting the world economy can be found until a concerted effort is made to provide adequate purchasing power to two-thirds of the world population. It is therefore incumbent upon the developed countries to adopt a global, comprehensive and long-term approach for dealing with their present economic problems.

Mr President: The call by this assembly for ushering in a new era of international economic relations has given rise to worldwide expectations. We therefore cannot afford the present stalemate in the negotiations between the developed and developing countries. We must exercise our collective will to continue the onward march towards our common goal. What is needed is: Firstly, to conclude well before the fifth UNCTAD the ongoing negotiations for establishing the Common Fund, adopting a code of conduct for transfer of technology to developing countries and for extending special preferential trade concessions to developing countries within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations; secondly, to arrest the present protectionist trend by strictly adhering to the commitment not to raise fresh barriers, to dismantle the existing protectionist barriers and to take positive steps for improving the access of developing countries' exports in the markets of the developing countries; thirdly, to commence negotiations within a time-bound framework on other key issues having a vital bearing on the restructuring of the international economic system; such as concluding a comprehensive series of commodity agreements, ensuring adequate flow of financial resources on a dependable basis and softest terms and conditions, evolving a multilateral framework for debt renegotiations, reforming the international monetary system, formulating a code of conduct for transnational corporations etc; fourthly, to initiate negotiations with a view to adopting an international programme for setting in motion an adjustment process in the world economy and bringing about structural changes in the economies of developed countries geared to utilizing fully the development potentialities of the developing countries; fifthly, to formulate a new international development strategy conceived within the framework of the new international economic order and embodying a set of consistent and interrelated goals and objectives and commitments to adopt time-bound means to attain these objectives and finally for the developing countries to go all out to utilize the vast potentialities of mutual cooperation by strengthening the existing links and forging new links of economic, commercial and technical collaboration.

Mr President: The negotiations which have been going on for about 5 years at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea have far-reaching implications for the effort of the international community to evolve a new world order. While it has been possible to make headway on certain important issues, the main problem of establishing a regime for the exploitation of the resources of the seabed area lying outside the limits of national jurisdiction remains unsettled. This is mainly due to the persistent hesitation of the major developed countries to recognize fully the legitimate interests of the developing countries in this common heritage of mankind. It is incumbent on all of us to ensure that the work of the conference comes to a successful conclusion as expeditiously as possible. If at this critical stage of the work of the conference any state adopts unilateral mining legislation it will seriously affect the future negotiations to the detriment of the interests of the world community as a whole.

On all these important issues the nonaligned nations have always adopted a consistent and principled approach. From a small begining in 1961, this movement has grown within the span of two decades into a mighty force encompassing almost two thirds of the countries of the world. The nonaligned movement has not only enabled the newly independent nations to consolidate their political freedom, but has also given them the strength to resist all forms of foreign domination--overt and covert, obvious or subtle. It has thrown its weight in favour of international peace and justice.

It is indeed heartening to note that the big countries that earlier used to frown upon the movement now recognize its role and its validity. The movement has been able to preserve its unity despite multitudinous diversities of geography, races, language and religions of differing development because of its strict adherence to the principle of equality of nations large and small, respect for each others sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

As a signatory to the UN Charter and as a founder member of the group of nonaligned nations, India has assiduously tried to conduct its international relations in a manner intended to promote peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world. India has taken a number of significant initiatives towards stability and peace in the South Asian region. In this we have accorded the highest priority to improving the climate of cooperation with our neighbors. We sincerely hope that our endeavours will ultimately overcome the old suspicions and irritations, thus paving the way for undertaking new ventures of mutual cooperation. With the vast majority of the developing countries, we have joined hands in trying to shape a world free from want and injustice.

Our policy is to develop bilateral relations with all nations on the basis of the imperative of close economic cooperation and shared ideals. It is our firm belief that the tapestry of world peace can be woven only with the strands of such bilateral relations.

We stand for an ever expanding role being played by the United Nations in bringing within its purview all issues of universal concern and in being instrumental in the promotion of international peace, justice and cooperation. We reaffirm our commitment to making this body a more effective instrument in bringing about a qualitative change in the world situation. We attach great importance to the role of the United Nations as a forum for formulating, negotiating and supervising the implementation of global development strategies. We may not in the foreseeable future be able to establish a world government but we can at least move towards the realization of the goal of one world by devising and implementing, under the aegis of the United Nations, international development plans and programmes--both overall as well as for as many sectors of human activities as possible.

Mr President: We must build on the foundations of the United Nations a better world for all of us. Modern science and technology has opened up immense opportunities which can either be used for jeopardizing the very future of our planet or can be harnessed to bring about progress and prosperity. Instead of wasting our energy in petty squabbles and frittering away our resources on piling up arms, we must employ them for wiping every tear from every eye and eliminating every ache from every heart. I trust in the critical years ahead of us we shall demonstrate our determination, realism and sagacity to relize the dreams of our saints and savants for universal peace based on freedom and justice. I should like to conclude by reciting a quotation from Thiruvalluvar, one of the most famous ancient poet saints of South India:

"Where there is no terrible famine no cruel pestilence, no foreign enemy to invade and ravage, where peace always reigns, that is the ideal land."